DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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CERTIFICATE SENT BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, AND SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, TO SHOW THAT COUNTRY'S GRATITUDE TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FOR ADOPTING OVER 5000 FRENCH WAR ORPHANS. THE CERTIFICATE WAS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R., THROUGH THE HEADURATERS OF THE FATHERLESS CHILDREN OF FRANCE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 7

JULY, 1920

WHOLE No. 335

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION RECORDS AID IN AMERICANIZATION

By Ella Loraine Dorsey



D my ancestors serve in the Revolutionary War?

The question is heard with equal frequency in the North and the South, the East and the West in these reconstruc-

tion days following the World War, and the answer to it has brought an unprecedented volume of work to the Revolutionary War Section of the U. S. Pension Office at Washington, D. C.

Next to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America, so jealously guarded at the Department of State, the most vital documents of our early history are found among the 80,000 claims for pensions and bounty lands, representing, as they do, the men who fought from Canada to the Carolinas and on bay and high seas, risking and giving their lives in glad exchange for liberty.

These pension records are virtually a list of Founders of the Republic, for they are the sworn statements of com-

missioned officers and humble privates who saw service during that momentous period of American history. They present military facts and genealcgical data in a form to be found nowhere else and valuable alike to the historian, the genealogist, and the student of economics.

That so many Revolutionary claims exist is a marvel, for the records from 1781 to 1800 were destroyed by an accidental fire, and those collected between that date and 1814 were intentionally destroyed by the British when they burned every public building in Washington except the Patent Office. The present collection begins in 1818, and has followed the Pension Office in all its migrations. Tightly folded, cuttingly creased, crammed in boxes and barrels, they were carried hither and yon; after the Civil War housed in the old St. Mark's Hotel they escaped its fire risks; on the present site of the Raleigh Hotel they passed another long period of danger, and when they were moved to their present home they were



THE FAMILY RECORD FILED BY JUDITH, WIDOW OF JOHN WATKIN WATKINS, WHEN SHE APPLIED FOR A PENSION

MAJOR WATKINS WAS AIDE-DE-CAMP TO MAJOR GENERAL LORD STERLING OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

first kept on the topmost floor and the two-letter combination record-books and the secondary record by number then in vogue made three clerks, a journey upstairs, and from one to three hours' laborious search necessary to find one reference!

The increased interest aroused in the Revolutionary period by the Daughters of the American Revolution and kindred patriotic societies trebled research, and Commissioner of Pensions Davenport enthusiastically endorsed the plans proposed by Miss Anne E. Wilson, the custodian of the documents, and gave

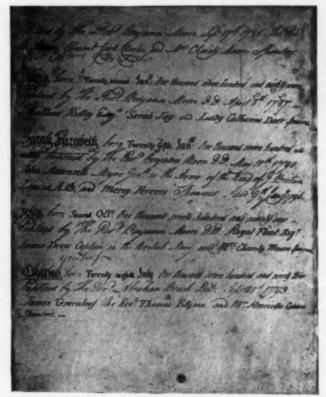
her a free hand in the matter, and she and her fifteen assistants at once began their work of "flat filing" and restoration—a work which entitles them to the gratitude of every patriotic American and lover of history.

Miss Wilson designed an envelope, 14 by 10 inches, lined with linen, and in its dust- and water-proof interior are placed the once much-creased documents and letters. Wherever seals had broken sections of the paper or when torn through folding and unfolding, they have been mended and reinforced with a transparent material. The method of mending was taught Miss Wilson by an

employee of the British Museum, but the plan of filing the documents is her own, and to-day her system enables a reference to be located by one person in three minutes!

Rare and valuable documents bearing historic signatures are kept in cabinets under lock and key, and another cabinet is marked "Miscellaneous," and contains, among other papers, diaries, quaint in their expression, interesting in their details, sent in to establish Revolutionary service. A cross-reference is kept of every spelling of a name in the pension files.

When information is desired about a Revolutionary soldier his pension claim is located in the large wooden filing cases by Miss Wilson or her assistant, Miss Virginia Maury, an abstract made of his military history and, when given, of his lineal descendants. and two copies of the abstract are sent, free of charge, to the inquirer. When the data is meagre, a regular printed form is used to supply the desired military service, but if the information is more complete, containing family history also, a typewritten abstract is made like the one following:



SECOND PAGE OF THE WATKINS FAMILY RECORD

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Pensions

Washington, May 25, 1920. Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln,

2235 Q Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Madam:

In reply to your request of the twenty-fourth instant, you are advised that from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim, Widow's File No. 19,583, it appears that John Watkins Watkins was the son of John Watkins of Glamorganshire, Wales, and while residing in New Jersey, having removed from New York City in consequence of the war, he was appointed on March 11, 1777, Captain in Colonel Malcom's Regiment of the Continental Line, he resigned on October 12, 1777, after which, with the rank of Major, he served as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Lord Stirling until April 6, 1780.

He married April 6, 1780, Judith, the young-

est daughter of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, and he died at Harlem Heights, New York, October 24,1813, aged fifty-six years and six days.

His widow, Judith, was allowed pension on her application executed November 9, 1838, while residing in New York City, aged seventy-

seven years.

Their children were: John, born June 10, 1781, died March 10, 1782; Susannah, born October 18, 1783; William, born April 19, 1785; Lydia, born January 22, 1787; Sarah Elizabeth, born January 25, 1790, died January 9, 1796; John. born October 2, 1791. Charles, born July 28, 1793.

Very respectfully,

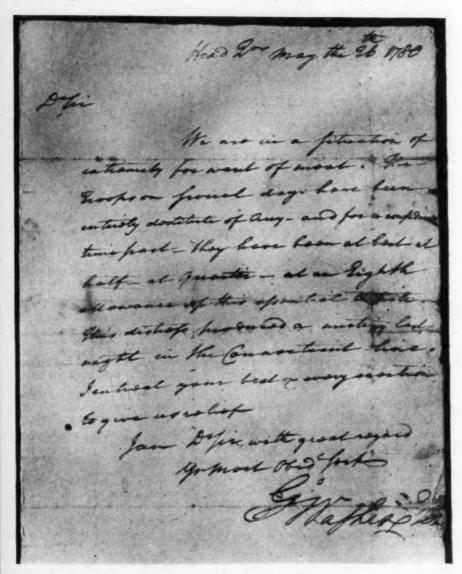
G. M. SALTZGABER,

Commissioner.

American lineage is to-day a priceless possession, and the records of family ties interwoven in these pension claims have proved of inestimable value to men and women anxious to trace their ancestry to the doughty patriots of '76. An act of Congress of March 3, 1901, opened the archives of the

Federal Government for research work.

The Revolutionary pensions are grouped in their alphabetical sequence, first as to names and then as to states, and represent the Regular Army, for



LETTER FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON TO COLONEL HENRY CHAMPION, COMMISSARY, REQUESTING PROVISIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TROOPS

the first "Service Act" passed in 1818 could only apply to those "who had served nine months on the Continental Line."* Interspersed among them are the naval pension records in which appear the stately, splendid names of ships—the Alliance, the Bon Homme Richard, the Confederacy, the King of France, the Duc de Lauzan and others whose gunners, seamen, captains, and masters carried the new flag to glorious victory.

What a pageant of history the contents of these files conjure up, still breathing, in their fine penmanship, handmade paper, and unfaded ink, the

spirit of an heroic past!

There is the diary of Hezekiah Fay, the narrative of Asa Camp, and the statement of Robert Long, the first of whom assisted in the capture of André, the second helped to dig his grave, and the third was one of the death-watch. The joyous trick of the "Swamp Fox" at Black Mingo Bridge is told in a pensioner's claim-how Marion covered the bridge with blankets and crossed with his men so softly the British were scattered, defeated, and panic-stricken. Daniel Boone passes through these files, and Simon Kenton, and Enoch Crosby, said to be the original of Cooper's "Spy."

An application for a pension by Aaron Burr's widow—Madame Jumel —is one of the curious documents in the collection. Her claim was refused.

A list of the Indian officers attached to Colonel Van Schaick's New York regiment is given, and the charter of Eden, Vermont, "a township of 23,040 acres granted to Col. Seth Warner's regiment for services." A statement as

There is a quaint sketch of the battle of Bergen's Point where General Wayne won his nickname "Mad Anthony," and a frightful statement as to the battle of West Canada Creek where all of Solomon Woodworth's rangers were killed except five, who were delivered to the cruelties of Butler and Brant. This was fought after Yorktown and was almost the last clash. Mutiny lifts its head now and again, a lack of meat in one case, as told in a letter from General Washington to Col. Henry Champion of the Commissary, and "a wish not to serve out of their own state" in another. Benedict Arnold's name appears honorably and gallantly in the Quebec expedition, stormily in the Ticonderoga campaign, and shamefully in his desertion and treason. Full justice is done Captain Salathiel Martin, of North Carolina. He stood 6 feet nine inches, "the tallest man in the army."

Pages of Bible records, marriage bonds, a journal in cypher (which no one has read to this day), baptismal certificates, letters from Washington, one in particular, written from the camp near Springfield on June 18, 1780 (a month after the "mutiny letter"), to Caleb Gibbs, Captain of his Bodyguard, has an amusing touch in its intimate details. It is one of the few letters

to Colonel Samuel Webber's Red Coat Regiment, "supplied with clothes taken from the British;" an entry of Rhode Island slaves enlisted in Colonel Green's Black Regiment, and a mention of the Dark Day of May 19, 1780, are an offset to the simple entry: "Concord, Captain Isaac Davis, the first officer killed;" and that other—"Leslie, a British captain killed at Princeton and buried by the Americans with the honors of war."

^{*} The Militia and State troops were not recognized until 1832, and the widows in 1836. The militia further had land-bounties given them by the Act of 1855.

2812. Rhode Island Roll Samuel Shelfield, He AMarmer. 2.9 depusal bapt backs United States during the Revolutionary War perihed on the Roll of Thode Wand. at the rate of Light Dollars per month, to commence the 30 at March 1418 te of Pension issued the 25° of Joj. 1518. and about to Same Mayiels . Post office _ Westerly Rhon Island Present to 4th of Sept -1818 . -51/4 731mi-ant, all'ee ending 4" March 1849 ... Revolutionary claim, Act 18th March, 1818.

THE ORIGINAL WRAPPER IN WHICH THE PAPERS WERE PLACED AFTER SAMUEL SHEFFIELD'S CLAIM WAS ADJUDICATED, SHOWING THE OLD AND DANGEROUS METHOD OF FOLDING PENSION DOCUMENTS

in which Washington refers to any brief the affidavit states he (Rundel)

Dear Gibbs:

A trunk [now at Mount Vernon] of mine, No. 4, which the enclosed key will open is not more than half filled. I intended to have completed the package with my Bed blankets, but on enquiry, found they had been sent down to the Marquis [La Fayette], which I am sorry for, as I hardly expect to see them again, or much dirtied if I do. Under these circumstances I wish you to fill the trunk.

A Marine Warrant, bearing the signatures of several Signers of the Declaration of Independence, is also among the valuable documents. The historian has but to consult these pension files to enrich his pages and establish his facts, as Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, did in his book. by citing letters of Chief Justice John Marshall who, in certifying the services of the men in his company, settled the debated point as to his own military record.

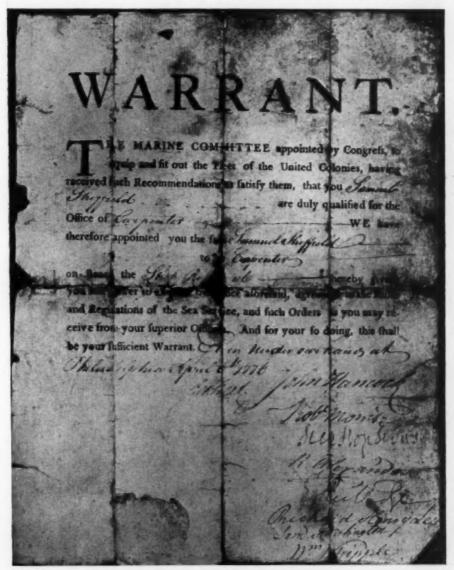
In Joseph Rundel's application it is incidentally established that both versions of General Putnam's ride are true. This is told with so much simplicity as to deserve complete reproduction, but in

personal discomfort and commences: enlisted at Horseneck (Greenwich,

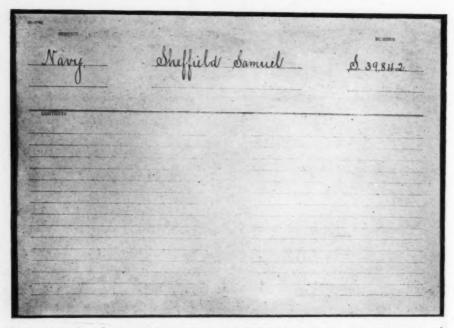
Conn.) February 1, 1778, for three years, but before Captain Bush could assign him to company or regiment, General Putnam saw him among the recruits of Picket Fort "and said he

was too young to go into the Line, I being at that time sixteen years of age, and he would take me as his waiter."

A few days later Tryon's men attacked the command, the Americans,



THE WARRANT OF SAMUEL SHEFFIELD AS CARPENTER ON THE SHIP REPRISAL, SIGNED BY THE MARINE COMMITTEE. A RARE DOCUMENT, AS LATER SUCH WARRANTS WERE NOT SO SIGNED



ONE OF THE 10" X 14" LINEN-LINED ENVELOPES, DESIGNED BY MISS WILSON, IN WHICH SHEFFIELD'S
PAPERS WERE PLACED WHEN HIS CLAIM WAS UNFOLDED AND "FLAT-FILED"
TO THIS REFORM IN HANDLING PENSION RECORDS IS DUE THEIR PRESENT FINE STATE OF PRESERVATION

who had a cannon or two near the meeting house, fired upon the enemy until they approached in too great number, when General Putnam ordered his men to save themselves as best they could, then mounted and followed them at full speed.

He made down a flight of stone steps about 60 rods from the meeting house [the affidavit goes on to state], he did not ride down more than 15 or 16 of them [there were about 100], when he dismounted and led his horse down as fast as possible. I was at the bottom of the steps as soon as he was. He then mounted and told me to escape into the swamp.

But the boy was wounded, captured, and sent to the Sugar House in New York where, after a three months' imprisonment, he persuaded a friendly Hessian guard to let him escape and to go with him. They crossed the Hudson

River on a rough float, were befriended by Ephraim Derby's family in New Jersey, and thence made for West Point. Returning to Horseneck, Rundel at once reëntered Putnam's service, "Hildebrand, the Hessian," going to Rundel, Senior, with whom he lived the rest of his life.

The wild self-will of Arnold stands stark in the modest claim of Dunning, one of the soldiers who went to Ticonderoga on the same boat with him, arriving the day after the Fort surrendered to Ethan Allen. A furious dispute sprang up as to the command.

"Arnold claimed it on his commission from the Continental Congress," states Dunning. "Allen, on the right of capture with volunteers. A private soldier, Edward Richards, stepped between them—Arnold stood with drawn sword, his men with cocked guns, Allen, with his gun cocked and bayonet presented at Arnold, with his men ready to fire at Arnold's party—Richards commanded them to put up their arms, and called upon the men of both sides to assist in arresting them if they did not desist. They then stipulated a duel when the war was over, and Arnold took command."

The deposition of S. Mills, of New Hampshire, in stating his services at Yorktown, gives the following:

After Cornwallis surrendered, the French troops were formed in one line, the American troops in another, facing inward. General

Washington, with his officers, was posted near the centre, and the English were marched out in platoon order between the two lines, with colors furled and drums muffled, by Gen. O. Hazzard. second in command, who, when he arrived opposite Gen. Washington gave him his sword, which was passed by him to Gen. Lincoln, who broke it across his knee and threw the parts on the ground. Gen. Hazzard marched the troops past the line, and after the necessary preliminary evolutions, ordered his troops to stack arms, which all obeyed save a regiment of Highlanders who threw their arms on the ground in every direction. Gen. Hazzard then rode to Gen. Washington and



OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE, BEARING THE SEAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, ATTACHED TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION CLAIM OF JAMES TINSLEY

THIS CLAIM IS UNIQUE BECAUSE IT WAS EXECUTED IN THE THEN REPUBLIC OF TEXAS BEFORE SHE ENTERED THE UNION AS A STATE. MR. TINSLEY WAS BORN IN CULPEPER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, IN 1759. AND DIED IN HUNTSVILLE, WALKER COUNTY, IXXAS, IN 1859. HE SERVED IN VARIOUS CAMPAIONS UNDER GENERAL PICKENS AND WON THE RANK OF CAPTAIN

requested a sword, which was handed to him, with which he assailed the said regiment of Highlanders with heavy blows, ordered them to take up their arms, to stack arms, and to unhang their side-arms, which they did, and he then returned the sword.

Few romances are as stirring as the account of "The Diversion in Nova Scotia under Col. Jonathan Eddy, authorized by the State of Massachusetts," outlined by Louis Frederic Delesdernier in his statement of service, from his enlistment in the enemy's country under Captain Boudro, to the close of the war under Capt. John Preble and Colonel Allen.

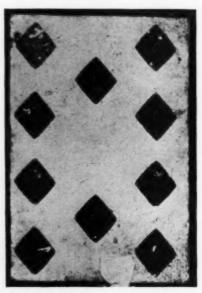
Statelier but equally delectable is the history told in affidavits of William Hasell Gibbes, of Charleston, S. C., "a Lieutenant in Major Thomas Grimball's artillery which was later divided into a battalion of three companies commanded respectively by Capt. Thomas Hayward, Capt. Edward Rutledge, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Capt. Joseph Toomer, "one of the sixty-three Exiles of St. Augustine."

Lieutenant Gibbes was studying law at the Inner Temple when the war broke out. As he, with "twenty-nine other native Americans in London in 1774, had addressed a spirited memorial to King George entreating and requiring him to desist from carrying on the war," it is not surprising to learn that he refused to take the oath of allegiance, thus forfeiting his degree as barrister, and sailed for home, taking part in every movement in South Carolina, except during his eleven months of exile in St. Augustine, after which he joined General Marion, sharing his risks and triumphs until the evacuation of Charleston.

Pathos, dignity, glory, valor, self-sacrifice, like the colors of a spiritual

prism merging into the divine white fire of patriotism, play over these narratives. In the great drama there is room for all, but the Cripple Spy of North Carolina has a niche of his own:

"I, Joseph Kerr, being a cripple from infancy" (he begins), "could not be enlisted," but the anguish of his neighbors, the oppressions of the enemy



FACE OF THE PLAYING CARD BEARING MAJOR MONCRIEF'S RECORD THAT WILLIAM STURDIVANT WAS A "PRISONER OF WAR"

moved his straight soul to drive his deformed body into racking journeys, deadly perils, and mad rides that enabled him to lead the Americans to the victory of Black Stock Ford on the Tiger River, to go with Colonel Williams and the South Carolina refugees to Cowpens to join the "Over-mountain Men," and, finally, to guide Sevier, Cleveland, and Shelby to the triumph of King's Mountain.

And there was a convict "bought and sent as a substitute," convicted of

what is not stated, but he made a record To Superintendent viz., and came back-free!

And there was the "Illinois Regiment of Virginia," men who left their homes in the land harried by the British to go to the far frontier to hold off the Indians.

No phase of the life of that day is left untouched in these Revolutionary



PLAYING CARD ON THE BACK OF WHICH WAS ENDORSED THE DEPARTMENT TO WHICH WILLIAM STURDIVANT WAS ASSIGNED

HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER WHEN CHARLESTON, S. C. SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH. THE CARD IS SIGNED BY MAJOR JAMES MONCRIEF, THE BRITISH ENGINEER. WHO HAD CHARGE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS IN THAT STURDIVANT HAD NO EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS REVOLUTIONARY SERVICE EXCEPT THIS CARD

documents. There is even a pathetic light thrown on its economic conditions in a petition for a pension from an old soldier confined in a Debtor's Prison in Rhode Island; another petition has attached to it a bill filed as proof of extreme poverty. It sets forth that Solomon Twist, the claimant, owes Samuel Winslow for the funeral expenses of his daughter:

Grave dug\$	
Opening of cemetery50)
Use of funeral car 2.00)
Certificate	;
	\$2

To Undertaker, vis.,

Digging grave — feet deep		
Opening and closing tomb	.75	
Services at the house	1.00	
Notifying families, 5c. each	1.00	
Tolling bell	.50	
Placing corpse in coffin		
Carrying corpse to the car and		
from thence to the grave	3.00	
Use of 1 horse in the car &		
leader.	1.50	
Use of pall	1.00	
		_

	8.75
To moving corpse to your house	1.50
To coffin plate, lock and hinges	9.00
To cleaning out tomb	4.00

\$26.00

After citing the receipt of Cash, \$10, and in part, Cash, \$10, he then "remits on account of Solomon Twist being a 'poor man.' "

The labor of love performed by Miss Wilson* in caring so zealously for these pension claims is bearing rich fruit for the nation, for in the West, especially in Oregon and Washington, the movement for the verification of Revolutionary service, the preservation of American traditions, the establishment of American standards, and the determination to Americanize the foreign element, so ignorant of the first duties of citizenship, has gained great headway. Also the proving up by the American Legion of their heritage of military service through ancestors who served in 1776, 1812, and the Mexican and Indian Wars, is keeping the whole of the 80,000 files moving.

^{*} It is interesting to note that Miss Wilson is a descendant of one of the Exiles of St. Augustine, and her assistant, Miss Maury, represents an equally famous line in Virginia.

and is proof that those who founded the Republic did not live in vain.

The men of the Revolution were the torch-bearers who kindled the flame on the altar of Liberty, and ours is the duty to keep the watch-fires burning from sea to sea, so the peoples of the earth may know that our ancestors' patriotic example is not forgotten nor their principles foresworn.

Van Japoley Captain amalla to be free Inapende vereign Malie, and welase that s thereof owe no allegiance

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL LAPSLEY, OF COLONEL GIST'S REGIMENT, SIGNED BY THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, NOW ON FILE IN THE U. S. PENSION OFFICE



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



N sending my first message to the members of our Society through the pages of our official organ I am again conscious of the high privilege that is mine in being called into the service of this

great patriotic organization as its President General. Our Society stands for service—the service of "Home and Country." There is no service greater or more sacred, for it is a part of the divine law written in human hearts. Let this thought guide all our activities as Daughters of the American Revolution: How best can I serve the American home and perpetuate its ideals? How best can I serve the country and maintain its free institutions?

We are passing through a period more momentous and critical-more fraught with danger to civilization-than any period during the war. Religion, home and country are the hated objects of radical assaults. As the period of recovery after illness is often more critical than the illness itself, so this period of reconstruction after a world convulsion is more full of menace than the great world war itself. It is also more full of hope and opportunity and possibilities. When the nations were fighting with backs against the wall, they could only fight and pray; but now they can, if they will, begin to build a better world upon the ruins of the war;

they must realize it is a question of building up faster than the destructive forces now running rio, can pull down.

It is here where the Daughters of the American Revolution can help, with their sane, steady, loyal, constructive influences and activities.

It is a time when every effort should be put forth along all of our educational lines of service. Ignorance destroys and tears down. It is only education, producing an enlightened citizenship, which can build up. American and alien alike need education. They need not only general education, but education in the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of American citizenship, and in the underlying principles of the Constitution of the United States.

For nearly a quarter of a century this has been the form of service familiar to our Society under the name of Patriotic Education. Americanization is but a new name for an old activity; it is patriotic education and cannot be separated in practice from the more inclusive activity of which it is a part. Many State Regents and others, including the former Americanization Committee, have testified to the confusion and needless amount of work resulting from their separation, by reason of the overlapping of activities and duplication of reports. It has, therefore, seemed to me best to consolidate the

former Patriotic Education and Americanization Committees under one National Committee bearing both names as a double title, and to assign all the important and distinct lines of educational work to sub-committees under this one general management.

For the same reasons, it seems best to consolidate the equally cognate Committees on Conservation and Thrift, and to discontinue the system of divisional directors. This latter served its purpose during the war, but it is now found, after wide inquiry, to be cumbersome and duplicating in operation.

Attention is called to the change of title of the Committee "To Prevent Desecration of the Flag" to that of the "Correct Use of the Flag," which suggests the positive, constructive thought rather than the negative and destructive one. We do not want even to suggest that desecration of our flag is possible, and much dissatisfaction with that term has been brought to my attention, hence the National Board authorized its discontinuance.

Our Magazine as a medium for the diffusion of Americanism and the knowledge of America, past and present, should have a strong appeal for every member of our Society. Our subscription list is nearing 14,000, but this is only about one-eighth of our active membership. Let every member make it her personal responsibility to increase the circulation of this 100 per cent. American propaganda by subscribing for it herself, giving subscriptions to rural schools and libraries

and otherwise calling it to the attention of the general public.

The resolutions adopted by the last Congress and sent out to every chapter regent, point the way for much valuable chapter work. They voice the splendid stand taken by our Congress on the vital questions of the day. I would particularly emphasize those urging the promotion of universal military training, to the end that our boys shall never again be sent unprepared into a fearful war; the obtaining of higher pay in each community for the teachers of our children, the citizens of the future; the financing of the training of young women for teaching the foreign women in their homes; the observance of "Constitution Day," September 17th, by all chapters as the beginning of their patriotic education work each fall; and the urging upon Congress the need of such changes in our naturalization laws as shall require for men and women alike the same qualification for admission to citizenship and the right to vote, which is now unfortunately attained automatically by the foreign woman in suffrage states when her husband becomes a naturalized citizen.

These, and many others, are all constructive activities which it behooves us as patriotic American women to promote with the utmost vigor during the coming year. It is my hope and desire that all chapters, or members, will call upon me for whatever help in their work it is within my power to give.

Anne Rogers Minor, President General.





UNREST IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC

By Fred J. Wood Author of "Turnpikes of New England"



O those who are discouraged by the difficulties now confronting our country, some encouragement may be given by a review of the troubles and dangers which beset the new Re-

public in the first decade following the close of the American Revolution, which as a little study will show, were fully as serious and much more dangerous than the conditions prevailing in 1919–1920.

Down to 1775 the great majority of the American settlers were only able to make their incomes equal their expenses, and it can readily be imagined that the slogan "No taxation without representation" was rendered in most hearts "No taxation at all." Farming was the chief occupation, second to which were the shipping and fisheries of New England. Many had grown rich from the sea-going pursuits, but the amount of accumulated capital was very small and the demands of the war soon drained it to the bottom, as well as blocking and putting an end to practically all forms of business, including farming. For instance, Nantucket. that little island southeast of Massachusetts, at the breaking out of the Revolution, was covered with busy dockyards where the ring of hammers and whine of saws was heard throughout the day on construction or repair of vessels. Over two hundred ships carried Nantucketers over the ocean in their quest for whales, but ceased their cruises when British men-o'-war on hostile mission scoured the seas. The people, poor at the beginning of the war, grew steadily poorer as the conflict dragged through its eight years to the peace of 1783. And as the state is no richer than its citizens, the government also found its troubles, which it tried to meet in part by the issue of paper money, various of the thirteen states adopting this expedient during the war.

John Fiske has said of such currency that "it not only impoverishes people, but bemuddles their brains by creating a false and fleeting show of prosperity." While the paper money lasted there was much extravagance in living and bitter complaints were heard of the high prices exacted for foodstuffs by speculators. When trade with England was resumed large quantities of sorely needed manufactured articles were imported for which only hard cash was accepted in payment. The natural method of exporting American products to meet the payments was prevented by adverse British legislation. which discriminated in favor of its remaining dependencies, and the paper

money of the states was too uncertain for the cautious London merchants. Such demands soon exhausted the supply of hard money which, at that time, consisted of various foreign coins of fluctuating value. No national mint was in operation until 1785, but previous to that date five of the states established their own mints in which small denomination coins were produced. The scarcity of real money led to barter which only delayed the solution of the troubles,* and conditions grew steadily worse until 1786, when all trade came to a stop and idle men with wild ideas sought to take control.

"A hair of the same dog to cure the bite" must have been their rule, for paper money being the cause of the troubles, they advocated a cure by the further issue of quantities more, and in only two states, Connecticut and Delaware, did they fail to achieve their purpose to some degree. Such states as issued paper money were immediately obliged to enact further laws to enforce its circulation and, since a debtor could thus discharge his obligation at a substantial discount, a gulf was created between the debtor and creditor classes which was inimical to our Republican form of government. In Rhode Island the proceeding was carried to the extreme, heavy penalties being laid upon any merchant who refused payment in paper money at par, in consequence of which the storekeepers of Providence and Newport were obliged to close their doors. One butcher being prosecuted and fined for such an offense, appealed his case and secured a decision of unconstitutionality from the Supreme Court, but the sovereign people as gathered in the legislature, ousted the judges from their seats and replaced them with men more amenable to the popular will. So notorious did the unfortunate little state become in consequence of its money troubles that for a time it was nicknamed "Rogues' Island."

As in 1919 when the decisive struggle between the forces of good government, with "Law and Order," and the promoters of misrule, was fought out in Massachusetts, so in 1786–1787 did Massachusetts successfully compete with the misguided forces which finally resorted to open rebellion.

That state at the close of the war found itself loaded with a debt of about one and a half million pounds as its share of the federal debt, with upwards of one million three hundred thousand pounds of its private state debt, and two hundred and fifty thousand pounds which was due the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army. Nine years earlier the total public debt was probably not in excess of one hundred thousand pounds, and that at a time when more wealth was available than could be counted among the victorious survivors of the war for independence. In addition to that enormous state debt, each town was embarrassed by advances which it had made to comply with the repeated requisitions for men and supplies to support the army. To discharge such obligations and provide for the operations of the government meant that a heavy tax must be imposed upon the unhappy people. Unhappy, indeed, for in addition to all the above obligations, nearly every individual was overloaded with his own private indebtedness and, what added to his unhappy lot, he was liable to im-

^{*}Since writing the above I have been interested and amused by a contribution to the daily press in which the writer seriously advises resort to barter as a remedy for our present troubles of high prices.

prisonment for debt, as the execrable laws providing such penalties were still in effect.

An added drop of bitterness in the cup of the patriotic American citizen was often furnished under the fifth article of the Treaty of Peace, which obligated this country to receive and restore to their former rights all the Tories and other malcontents who had sided with the mother country in the war. Many of them now returned to claim the lands which had been confiscated, and to enforce payment of debts due them. In one instance it is on record that a Concord man, Doctor Ezekiel Brown, who had served three years in the army, was arrested and put in jail for more than two years by a creditor, Frederick William Gever, a Tory who had fled to England and there remained until the declaration of peace, and whose dislovalty was so notorious that his name appeared in a published list of absentees declared by the state to be outlawed.

Realizing that there was not enough money in circulation to enable the individual to pay all his obligations, the Massachusetts Legislature declared a priority for taxes over debts due to private contracts and then, to equalize matters, enacted what has been known as the "Tender Act" which, passed July 3, 1782, provided that executions issued for private demands might be satisfied by neat cattle or other articles particularly listed, at an appraisement by impartial men under oath. As under this law, which remained in force but a year, a man sueing to recover ten or fifteen dollars of loaned money might find himself obliged to accept in payment an old cow or a horse at a value established by somebody else, litigation was discouraged. Many men, seeing the process of collections thus stopped by law, conceived the idea of stopping all collections, from which grew the later demand that courts should cease their sessions.

Conventions began to be held in western Massachusetts as early as 1781 to consult upon the subject of the people's grievances. These conventions were made up of delegates from the several towns and, while their actions seem to have been regular and proper enough, encouragement was given to more radical men to advocate the use of force, for which they improperly claimed the sanction of the conventions. The chief cause of distress being the collection of debts through the action of the courts, by which often every fifth man was the victim, the first violence was directed towards the courts, to prevent the hearing of suits and the issuance of judgments.

In April, 1782, a mob, led by Samuel Ely, assembled in Northampton in sufficient force to prevent the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Court of Common Pleas. For this, Ely was jailed but was soon released by another mob. The militia was called out and matters looked threatening, but were calmed by the surrender of certain other prisoners whose release was demanded by the mob. The next session of the legislature produced a pardon for all parties concerned, which naturally did not tend to discourage further violence. In May of the next year another mob gathered in Springfield and forbade the sitting of the courts, but a counter mob drove the insurgents away.

No further disturbances occurred, although the distress of the people grew steadily worse, until 1786. Lawyers being the medium by which court pro-

cedure was instituted, fell under popular disapprobation, and the next sign of outbreak came in the elections for the legislature of 1786, for which hardly one of that profession was elected. In August of that year various largely attended conventions were held in middle and western Massachusetts at which. among other grievances, the sittings of the courts were named as contrary to public interest. Encouraged by this action of bodies representative of a large part of the state, the rioters took the field, and on the last Tuesday of the same month unexpectedly appeared at Northampton again, took possession of the Court House and forcibly prevented the judges from entering. During the next week similar occurrences took place at Worcester, disaffection in the ranks of the militia operating against its prevention.

Sittings of the courts were due in Concord and Taunton on September 11th, and preparations were made by the governor to protect the judges and assure the sessions. But responsible citizens in each place, over confident of their ability to persuade the inhabitants to keep the peace, advised that no forceful measures would be needed, in consequence of which the orders for troops were withdrawn. This was a great mistake, for a motley assemblage gathered in Concord under the leadership of Job Shattuck, the night before the day set for the court. The responsible citizens who had so illy advised the governor, resolved themselves into a committee for the purpose of laboring and remonstrating with the mob, but their efforts were in vain, and the judges were obliged to leave town without going near the Court House. Taunton people had earlier seen reason to doubt the propriety of the advice which had been

given, and a hastily gathered force or three hundred militia under Major General Cobb kept the insurgents at a distance and allowed the court to proceed.

So far, no physical violence had been committed by the insurgents whose manner toward the court had been uniformly polite. Their demands that the court should not convene were usually made in the form of a petition, but backed with muskets, bayonets, and bludgeons which left no doubt of the advisability of compliance. But at the next session of the court at Great Barrington, the mob not only prevented the sitting, but compelled the judges to sign an obligation not to act again under their commissions, then broke open the jail, and afterward abused many of the inhabitants. After that, as the participants had become criminals, it became desirable for them to prevent the sittings of the criminal courts by which they might be indicted and punished.

Being fully warned now of the growth and strength of the insurrection, the state government took effective measures to protect the sitting of the supreme judicial court which occurred next in Springfield. were issued for six hundred militia to report to Major General Shepard, who was instructed to take possession of the Court House before the arrival of the insurgents. Such was done on Saturday night preceeding the Tuesday of the court's session, and the rioters, coming seasonably enough on Sunday, found themselves forestalled. Reinforcements constantly came for each side and the insurgents assumed an appearance of military regularity under Daniel Shays as their captain. they did not reach a point either in number or equipment sufficient to give them courage to attack, and the court held its session. Then the rebels_dispersed, as did many of the militia, but General Shepard, with a few hundred, proceeded to the Springfield Arsenal where he remained for its protection. Courts in the eastern part of the state were readily protected, but at Worcester, on the twenty-first of November, the court of sessions was again stopped.

The governor now assumed an active campaign and issued orders to all the divisional militia commanders to call out troops and protect the courts in their districts. Indictments were found and orders issued for the arrest of the leaders, three of whom, Shattuck, Parker, and Page, were soon confined in Boston jail.

Prior to December 5th, when the Court of Common Pleas was to sit at Worcester, about four hundred insurgents gathered in Shrewsbury but withdrew to Holden upon the approach of a party of horsemen from Boston. In response to a call from Shays men to the number of at least a thousand were in Worcester on the morning of the 5th, and again the sitting of the court was prevented. Matters had now assumed the form of open rebellion, the penalty for which was death, and many of the men realized that they must fight it out at all costs. Hence calls were made by them upon the towns for support and a regular military organization was undertaken.

But the government still dallied, partly from weakness, largely from sympathy with the insurgents, and ever with a hope that the movement would die out. But such hopes were vain, for on December 26th, Shays appeared in Springfield with a force of three hundred and prevented another court from sitting.

It was now decided that the next

court term in Worcester, on January 23d, should be held at all costs. Orders for mobilizing 4400 troops, including four companies of artillery, were issued and the command was given to Major-General Benjamin Lincoln. The quartermaster's department was in despair, for it had no equipment nor funds to procure the same, but certain Boston merchants came to the rescue with a loan of six thousand pounds and preparations were continued.

The mobilization was completed at Roxbury on January 19, 1787, and the march for Worcester was commenced soon after, that town being reached on the 22d in full time to protect the court, the sessions of which were undisturbed. But General Lincoln was filled with apprehension by information that Shays, realizing the uselessness of competing with the state troops, had abandoned all plans at Worcester and had marched his men toward Springfield with the evident intention of attacking the national arsenal and securing arms and ammunition. As his men were mostly old Revolutionary soldiers, they would prove very formidable opponents if well equipped. Lincoln therefore pressed forward with all haste, but if the safety of the arsenal had depended upon his arrival its fate would have been sealed, for Shays had a long start ahead of him. However, General Shepard remained at the arsenal for its protection and he quickly increased his little force to about 900 men, with whom he awaited the attack. Shays advanced along the Worcester road, his original strength increasing until he approached Springfield with about 1100, and halted a short distance away. Luke Day had assembled a force of about 400 in West Springfield and to him Shays sent for cooperation, but owing to friction of some sort, Day held back while Shays pressed forward. General Shepard, having exhausted all preliminary remonstrances and threats, finally ordered a volley fired directed against the approaching column, which, dismayed by the killing of three of its number, retreated in the utmost disorder to Ludlow, ten miles away. About 200 men deserted at this crisis, but with the balance, Shavs affected a consolidation with a force of 400 which had gathered in Chicopee under Eli Parsons; Day, with his men, remaining on the opposite side of the Connecticut River. The arsenal, still in dire peril, was relieved on the 27th by the arrival of General Lincoln with four regiments of infantry, three companies of artillery, a cavalry corps, and a force of volunteers. Although they had marched since early morning through unusual cold, the men were ordered to take the offensive, and immediately crossed the ice of the Connecticut River to capture Day's force, while Shepard moved northward to attack the main body. Day's men scattered, never to be reckoned with again, but Shays' force held together through a disorderly retreat to Amherst, from which he soon withdrew to Pelham, and a little later to Petersham. Lincoln heard of the last movement on the third of February, while he was at Hadley, and, although the night was bitterly cold, put his men in motion at eight in the evening and marched thirty miles, surprising the rebels in the early morning and scattering them in all directions. The glory of this achievement can hardly be overestimated. Between January 19th and February 4th the small army had marched on foot the hundred miles between Boston and

Springfield, had routed and pursued the enemy, and finally without sufficient rest, had made a forced march in the night across a bleak country covered with knee-deep snow. At two in the morning their discomfort was further increased by a violent snowstorm, which met them at New Salem and harassed them through the remainder of the march.

This victory put an end to all concerted action by the insurgents. Most of them returned to their homes, but those who had been conspicuous in their participation deemed it best to retire beyond the borders of the state. The rebellion was over, but rapine took its place. From the security of neighboring states bands of men stole in, ready for revenge or plunder, but by September, 1787, arrangements had been entered into with the neighboring states to repress such marauders and pillage ceased. The eastern part of the state had throughout been well under control, but for nearly a year the western part had experienced as near utter anarchy as a civilized state can approach.

The leniency and forebearance which had characterized the government all through the movement, and which had been so grossly misunderstood by its recipients, continued after order had been restored. All the rank and file, upon taking the oath of allegiance, were received back into citizenship. Fourteen of the leaders were sentenced to be hanged but, after a few months of apprehension, they, too, were pardoned. That such leniency was wise as well as merciful is clear, for almost at once those men who had threatened the stability of the government, sensible of their errors, settled down into orderly and industrious members of society, and nothing remained of the Shays' Rebellion but a memory.

Close resemblance can be seen between the troubles of 1786-1787 and those of the present day. Then, as now, the concentration of wealth among a few was a cause of complaint, but then the fault found was that the fortunate ones, ignorant of suffering, did not sufficiently sympathize with the poor neighbors. Many of the items in the lists of grievances set forth by the conventions sound like the radical demands of to-day. For instance, abolishing the courts, suppressing the lawyers and deputy sheriffs, suggest propaganda with which we are all familiar. But above all the lack of sufficient money, the high cost of living, and the inability to pay their bills, were the cause of our grandfathers' unrest. These were overcome in due time by sympathetic legislation, by which industry was restored and profits provided. Moreover the people were made to realize the need of a stronger and better established central govern-

ment, under which the currency could be stabilized, cooperation between the states maintained, and a united front presented to industrial as well as warring competitors. All of this helped largely in securing the acceptance of the Constitution of the United States. A peril existed then which has now disappeared. Many men, of high honor and ability, seriously doubted the possibility of the continuance of a republican government and such saw in the Shays' Rebellion the doom of the new United States, All too soon were they ready to abandon the experiment and resort to what they deemed the only stable form of governmentthe monarchial. But the spectre passed and, although it lurked for many decades longer, we now know that despite the dangers of 1786-1787, the dark days of 1861-1865, and the portentous clouds of 1919, the forces of anarchy and misrule are impotent in the final test and that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



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EVA V. M. BISSELL, Chairman Magazine Committee.



THE UNITED SERVICE A SCHOOL OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

By Elisabeth Ellicott Poe



N this reconstruction period when "Americanism" and "Americanization" are shibboleths of the hour and our citizens are aroused to the urgent need of education, the

fact that peace-time military service has become a school of citizenship is often overlooked.

In an inspiring address before the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, Colonel H. A. Rees, of the United States Army, outlined the educational features of his branch of the United Service. The following resolution was later unanimously adopted by the Congress:

Whereas, The Daughters of the American Revolution believe that there can be no question of the vast good that is potential in the idea of the Democratic Peace Time Army being made a great educational and Americanizational influence as well as a bulwark for defense, and

Whereas, Public men who have visited the Army Camps and Posts where vocational and educational courses are being given have been unsparing in their praise of the efforts being made and their commendation for the results being achieved; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution most heartily praise and endorse the movement under way for making the American Army in peace time one of the great educational forces of the nation, thereby keeping the Army intimately a part of American national life.

The War Department has opened schools for the enlisted men of the

Army, including both basic and technical education, which are intended to accomplish the following results:

a. To train technicians and mechanics to meet the Army's need, and to raise the soldier's general intelligence, in order to increase his military efficiency.

b. To fit the soldier for a definite occupation upon his return to civil life.

This program, which is one of the significant results of the war, requires that every effort be made in the army toward developing the individual soldier in body, mind, and character. Men so trained, it is needless to say, not only make fine soldiers, but are also the best type of citizens. Although voluntary, except for illiterates, the educational training once begun by soldiers must be continued or other courses substituted for them.

That American youth appreciates the chance of obtaining a good education during their service in the army equal to that offered by the best private military schools is evinced by the statistics of Army recruiting offices which testify that, since the announcement of the Army's educational program, approximately 80 per cent. of the men who have enlisted since January first have come into the army because of the educational facilities offered. Recruiting officers report that many applicants

first ask, "What can we study?" "What trades can we learn?" before they make their final decision. The commanding officer of Camp Taylor, which sends recruiting parties out in the mountains of Kentucky and West Virginia, reports that the first question these hardy Americans of the hills ask is: "When do we go to school?" To the Army itself educational and vocational training, combined with military training, means a full authorized strength and more efficient personnel. Hence it means to the nation a stable and effective military establishment-a safe defense in an emergency and a powerful agency for training men in peace.

At the present time over 100 different courses of study are now available

in the Army and 2500 classes are being held in these courses, with approximately 100,000 soldiers enrolled. These courses have been selected with great care, as well as the teaching personnel. More than ever a man's advancement in the Army depends upon what he actually knows, and it is with this end in view—the rapid promotion of men—that the schools are operating.

The classes available at Camp Meade are indicative of the general scope of the educational plan in other camps. It is virtually a University of Practical Education. Under the Department of English the men may select civil service preparation, English branches, modern languages, mathematics and journalism. The Department of Busi-



A CLASS IN CARPENTRY AT THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD, VIRGINIA

ness and Commerce includes clerical training, commercial education, type-writing, and shorthand. Under the Department of Industrial Science, the student receives instruction in black-smithing, carpentry, theatrical staging, plumbing and machine shop work. The Department of Technical Science offers drafting, motor transport, music, radio, telegraphy and applied electricity. The Department of Professional Training includes chemistry, preliminary dentistry, and pharmacy.

The instruction given is about three hours daily, or an average of 720 hours per year, during the period of the enlistment. Each man who successfully completes a course will be given a War

Department certificate by the local commanding officer. The standards adopted are so high that a discharged soldier, character "excellent," with a certificate showing that he has qualified, for instance, as a carpenter, will need, when seeking such civil employment, no further proof either of character or of proficiency. It is confidently expected that War Department certificates covering educational subjects will be accepted in civilian institutions.

A striking feature has been the work among the illiterates. The need for this work can be seen when it is learned that the Draft Act made no distinction between the illiterate and the literate. Twenty-four and nine-tenths per cent.



ELECTRICITY IS A POPULAR STUDY AT THE NAVY TRAINING SCHOOLS

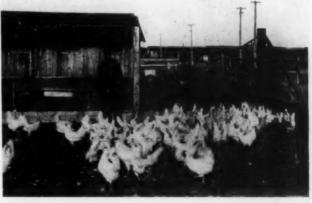
of the drafted men could not read a newspaper or write a letter in the English language; 167,000 illiterates went to France. Many were heroes and many, as War Department records show, were killed or wounded because of their ignorance of English and fail-

ure thereby to understand orders. The training of illiterates goes on in the recruit educational centre at Camp Upton, N. Y., and there illiterates are sent as soon as enlisted. At present there are at Camp Upton 1700 students representing some 45 racial groups and, alas, almost one-half of this number are American-born illiterates!

The pathetic eagerness with which these men enter upon their studies is an augury of a brighter to-morrow for this Nation. Classes are graduated every two weeks and the "graduates" then go to their permanent military organizations—self-respecting, English speaking, American soldiers.

Four thousand four hundred and seventy-nine teachers are now giving instruction in the Army; of this number 1745 are in the military establishment, either officers or enlisted men, and 2734 are civilians. Educators have universally approved the educational work of the Army, and schools are offering credits and scholarships to discharged soldiers. At several of the camps the work along agricultural and animal industrial lines is demonstrated by actual practice. For instance, at Camp Lee the men are taught

carpentry and to build fences, pig pens, stables, sheep pens, and chicken houses. They are also taught to run farm tractors, to judge hogs, sheep, horses and cattle, to select seeds, prepare the ground, plant, cultivate, and harvest the crops. The instruction goes still



KNOWLEDGE OF POULTRY IS ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE FARMING COURSE AT THE ARMY SCHOOL AT CAMP PIKE, ARKANSAS

further and they are taught how conveniences may be arranged for a little country home, so that their families may get the benefit of a decent and respectable method of living. The Army is building an army of American homemakers in its schools, and the country will profit by it.

A list of qualified speakers available for lectures at Army camps, who can speak convincingly and entertainingly on questions of moral training, has been prepared, and it contains the names of many college presidents and professors, widely known clergymen, and famous speakers in various walks of life. A system of lectures similar to the Chautuaqua plan will eventually be installed.

The most notable feature of the Army educational plan is the course in Basic Citizenship, as it is called. In this

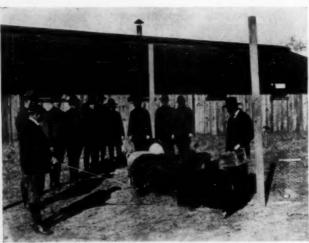
course the aim is to arouse the men to an interest in the moral problems of national and social life. This is done through a method of constructive problems connected with every-day affairs, and the result has been that the men have begun to think, and think hard, tional problem of the organization. The official title is the United States Marine Corps Institute at Quantico, Virginia, and several times the recruiting rules have been suspended to the extent that, when a man is enlisted, he may signify his intention of entering the Institute

at Quantico and be sent there after his preliminary training at Parris Island—the mother of efficient Marines.

The system in vogue at Quantico is built on the well-known correspondence method, with the difference that direct instruction in class work is given from the text-books supplied at cost by a nationally known correspondence school. The idea is to develop

a school that shall have a complement of 9000 students whose time shall be equally divided between academic instruction and military training. Each year's course, as planned, will fit the Marine either for some trade or profession, or will give him the equivalent of a year or a portion of a year's work in a standard high school or college. After completion of each course a certificate will be given to the student.

A striking feature of the Marine Corps' educational method is found in the Marine Welfare Employment Bureau which supplements the institute by finding high-grade positions in civil life for the graduates after they have finished their "hitch" in the Corps. This after-care of the students provides a real incentive for study and



AN ARMY CLASS IN STOCK RAISING AT CAMP LEE, PETERSBURG, VA.

about the part they must play in America's destiny. Through this means the soldier-students are brought to a realization of democracy and American ideals and to an appreciation of their opportunities in the United States and of the meaning of the words "Liberty, Loyalty, Patriotism, and Americanism" which are constantly on the lips, but the full understanding of which so few citizens really possess. It is not too much to say that this course is the best cure for incipient Bolshevism, and the radical finds a barren field for his peculiar talents among the men who have taken the course.

A service university is the way that the United States Marine Corps, efficient as ever in every department of national service, handles the educagood work, for it lays the ground work of the man's future.

The Marine Corps Institute at present offers 22 different courses of instruction, with a corps of 21 instructors selected from among the officers and men stationed at Quantico, and more than 400 students are taking the courses. School begins at 1:30 P.M. daily and continues until 4:30 every day except Saturday and Sunday.

The directing faculty of the Institute is as follows: Director, Lieutenant Colonel William C. Harllee; Assistant Directors, Captain G. K. Shaler, Captain K. I. Buse; Secretary, 2nd Lieutenant E. A. Platt.

Among the courses available are: stenography, Spanish, arithmetic, English grammar, advanced; mathematics, advanced; bookkeeping, elementary English, cookery, French, administration, law, general; stationary firemen, forestry, band music, draftsmen, typewriting, shoe and leather stock, livestock, building foreman, complete automobile course, electric lighting, and short plumbing.

As this is the motor age it is not surprising to learn that the motor course is the most popular. The applications

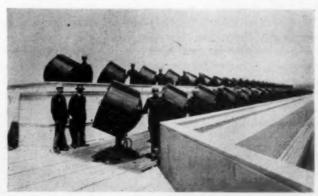
have been so numerous that a class limit has been put, demanded by the facilities of the post garage. Running the automobile course a close second is the stenography class, and third in popularity is the music school. The English grammar, English and elementary arithmetic are also favorites with men anxious to over-

come early defects in their educations.

It was surprising to the founders of the Marine Corps Institute to discover how many officers and men were qualified to act as instructors. Among them were graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy, Harvard Law School, Massachusetts School of Technology, Stevens Institute, Colorado School of Mines, and the General Electric Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and the Carnegie Steel Company. The French instructor had studied in the University of Paris; and a Mexican, a corporal in the Post Band, a graduate of one of the schools of Mexico City, volunteered to take the class in Spanish.

The Marine Corps Institute looks forward to the day when the Marine Corps, recruited to its full authorized strength, will have more than 9000 men at Quantico organized into an expeditionary brigade, to be kept constantly in readiness for service in time of trouble. As guardians of the Monroe Doctrine the Marine Corps is the big policeman of the western world.

So young men who desire not only world travel, adventure, but an education as well, will enlist in the Marine



A CLASS IN ELECTRICITY AT THE MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE, QUANTICO, VA., HANDLING THE GIANT SEARCHLIGHTS

Corps just as they would enroll in any civilian school or college. Like other colleges and schools the Quantico Institute has its social, athletic, and recreational sides. Shows, exhibitions, and musical entertainments are features of the life. There are football, baseball, and track teams competing with non-military teams within a radius of three hundred miles. To sum up, the aim is to put the post on a school basis and the men are to be treated as college undergraduates rather than as soldiers in a cantonment. They realize that their student life is subject to interruption at any time by the national need.

Leaders of the Marine Corps are now planning to extend the work to other posts and detachments when it is feasible. The system has the thorough endorsement of Major General George Barnett, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, and is being watched with interest by educators throughout the country.

The keen interest felt by organizations and patriotic women in the personnel of the United Service should not end with the war. These men need the appreciation and consideration of the people whose defenders they are, and the red-blooded American should stand back of the educational plans of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and see that Congress makes the appropriations necessary to maintain these Service Schools.

For more than forty years the American Navy has conducted schools at Great Lakes, Ill.; Newport, R. I.; Nor-

folk, Va.; and Mare Island, Calif.; and they were responsible in a large part for the splendid type of seamen that made our Navy invincible.

Now the idea has come to offer voluntary instruction to all men in the Navy, using the ship as the laboratory and the correspondence method. The courses are on the motivation plan; that is, instruction applied to the life of the ship, with the ship and its machinery as part of the school room. Geography is studied at first hand by travelling, history in the same manner. and international law absorbed by personal experience. Astronomy, with the wide expanse of sky visible from the sea, is one of the fascinating studies of the system, which includes, also, steam engineering, gas engineering, electricity, navigation, yeomanry, business branches, and many special subjects.

The system is just being established and will be tried out first on the U. S. S. Rochester, which was the famous old New York. The extension courses of certain notable American universities furnish the subject matter for the men.

In these days of world turmoil when it is truly the survival of the fittest, it is an American "square deal" to see that men who enlist for the defense of their country in their youth, shall still have equal opportunity for education and technical training which will enable them to have a fair chance of success when competing with civilian youths who have resisted the siren voices of the Service recruiting officers.



STATE CONFERENCES

CALIFORNIA

The twelfth annual State Conference of the California Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Los Angeles on February 12, 1920. The middle of February in Southern California is often rainy and, partly because of this fact, future Conferences will be held in March.

Led by Mrs. Cottle, the Conference held in the Ebell Club House opened with the Salute to the Flag. The well-loved "America" was then sung. Greetings were voiced by Governor Stephens, Mr. Dixon, President of the Sons of the Revolution, and Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles. President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. W. W. Stilson and Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, Past State Regents of California, were warmly applauded as they greeted the Conference. Of the several addresses given during the two days' session, Mrs. Thayer's talk on "The Other Fellow" was perhaps the one that came home to us most forcibly, as she made us realize individual responsibility toward the stranger within our gates.

The address of Reynold Blight on "Americanization" and that of Rev. Hodgin on "Lincoln" were interesting and timely. Among the many fine reports, that of Mrs. Frank Mace MacFarland, State Historian, stands out as worthy of special notice. Mrs. MacFarland has put into permanent form the service record of each Chapter in the State, and has also carried on the work, so ably begun by Mrs. Stowell, of putting into book form the history and work of each Chapter and of the State organization. These books were exhibited at the Conference.

After reading her report, Mrs. MacFarland took charge of the ceremony of the Recall of the Service Flag. She was assisted by Mrs. William Cottle, a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and Miss Mildred Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen. These three received our glorious service flag as it was lowered into their tender arms. That Flag, with its 891 stars, 15 of which are golden, is a fitting emblem for our heroes who fought and died that the ideals of their ancestors

might be upheld. The solemnity of the moment was felt by every woman present.

The Patriotic Education Report by the Chairman, Mrs. Llewellyn Banks, showed splendid results along the line of Americanization, which is the State's principal work. The maintaining of the Mother's Class and Night School by the Los Angeles and Hollywood Chapters, with its attendant personal work by each Chapter, still carries on. The Chapters throughout the State have supported home teachers, mothers' classes and night schools and have added that personal service which counts for so much.

A fine advance along all lines is shown by the numerous reports. The energy with which officers and chairmen have carried on their particular work has been due in great measure to our State Regent. The Daughters have all felt Mrs. Cottle's influence, but it has been given to the State Board to know more fully the real work that has been accomplished. The California organization has been a matter of growth, but Mrs. Cottle has labored to put it on a better business basis. A card index of every Daughter in the State has been compiled by her and Mrs. Labry, the Corresponding Secretary. The monthly council of Regents, Vice Regents, and Chairmen has become a clearing house where Regents thresh out their problems and receive instructions.

New By-laws were presented at the Conference and passed without change. The Year Book has been enlarged and improved, the duties of officers and chairmen are clearly defined and insisted upon, and reports from Chapters have been made more comprehensive.

Mrs. Cottle's report showed 37 orphans cared for, \$120 sent to the Banquet Hall, a chair to the Museum, 100 per cent. on the Liberty Bond and Tilloloy Fund, the organization of eight new Chapters nearly completed, three tablets placed, a general survey of the Naturalization Courts by Chapters, \$887 contributed to Americanization work, and gifts of books, clothing, furniture and other necessities.

In the way of festivities during Conference week, Mrs. M. M. Maybury, our able chairman of Reciprocity Luncheons, presided over a Violet Tea in honor of the State officers, and every State, except two, was represented by visiting Daughters. A charming reception for the incoming and outgoing officers was given in Pasadena by the Pasadena Chapters. On the same day Oneonta Park Chapter, of which Mrs. C. B. Booth is Regent, unveiled a bronze tablet marking the last headquarters of General Flores before he surrendered to General Fremont. This very interesting old adobe house is a perfect specimen of the Spanish Mission type of architecture.

The Conference was one of the largest ever held in the State; everything and everybody conspired to bring to pass the wish of the President of the "Sons," who, in his greeting, hoped that it would be conducted in peace

and closed in harmony.

Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, the incoming State Regent, is a Northern woman of ability and vision. The affairs of the State will be in good hands. May she be filled with the joy of service.

> MRS. JAMES W. MORGAN, State Recording Secretary.

COLORADO

Fifty delegates from the State met at Canon City, March 10th and 11th, with a cordial and appreciative reception. Mrs. J. B. Grant, Vice President General, gave information of the work done by the National Society and urged upon the Daughters the importance of the Magazine and its worth to individuals and the Chapters. The goal is set in the State for one subscriber for each five members.

One hundred and three members were reported by the State Regent as having been added to the roll. She urged the study by members of the geography of the State, its school needs, its laws and its taxes. A loveletter was sent by wire to Mrs. Wheaton, who, since 1903, has missed but one State Conference. The State Board was authorized to contribute \$180 to the fund for furnishing the banquet room in Memorial Continental Hall, and a contribution of \$60 was raised for Armenian Relief.

The State Historian told of efforts being made to secure war records, both military and civilian, of relatives of the Daughters. One Chapter made much of Constitution Day. There is evidently much need for more work

in Americanization.

Colorado has no Revolutionary sites, but it has old trails which have been marked, and we specially mention old Fort Bent, the rendezvous of Kit Carson and other pioneers.

The Chapters have engaged in welfare work

with ardor. Two thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight dollars have been spent by 16 Chapters in community service and education work.

(Mrs, Frederick) Fannie Matison Hatch, State Historian.

FLORIDA

The eighteenth annual Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Eustis, February 16, 17, and 18, 1920. Monday evening, Mrs. W. R. Smith, a member of the Connecticut Daughters, and a winter resident of Eustis, gave a reception at the New Ocklawaha Hotel. The opening session of the Conference-held in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church-was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. J. J. Kindred, who presided at all business sessions. After the invocation by Dr. L. H. Moore, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the Assembled Conference and the Salute to the Flag given. Welcome on behalf of the town was extended by the Mayor, Hon. I. N. Kennedy, in an eloquent and poetic speech, while Miss Priscilla Bishop welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Hostess Chapter. In the absence of the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Amos Norris, State Auditor, responded for the visitors.

The speakers were Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, our President General, who explained the workings of the Society for the benefit of those who had not attended Continental Congress and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who gave a patriotic address on

"100 per cent. Americans."

Brief addresses were made by Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, Vice President General from South Carolina; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Ames, of Chicago; Mrs. M. W. Carruth, Honorary State Regent of Florida; and greetings were brought by 16 visiting Daughters representing seven States.

At the afternoon session the Credential Committee reported 22 officers and delegates present. The roll was called, minutes adopted and the Conference settled down to listen to the reports of the year's work, given by the state officers, chapter regents and state chairmen of national committees. Mrs. Arthur B. Gilkes, ex-State Regent, who was at a later session made Honorary State Regent on account of the fine work she did as our War Regent, gave a very comprehensive report of the last Continental Congress. A brief memorial service for four Daughters who had passed away during the year closed the afternoon

session. At 5 o'clock, all the visiting delegates went for an automobile ride through the Lake region of Florida, as guests of the Eustis Board of Trade.

The Wednesday morning session was devoted to the revision of the state By-laws.

The Hostess Chapter had planned a delightful excursion on Lake Eustis and Lake Harris, with a picnic dinner at Day's Landing. A heavy rain made any out-of-door festivity impossible, but a little obstacle like inclement weather was nothing to the members of the Eustis Chapter, who changed their plans and served an elaborate luncheon in the banquet hall of the church.

At the final session of the Conference, new officers were elected. The Conference voted to become a "Founder" at the Tomassee School by the payment of \$100. This school was ably described by Mrs. Calhoun, Chairman of the National Committee on Patriotic Education, as accomplishing much for southern mountaineers. America's Gift to France, presented by Mrs. Florence M. Cooley, was indorsed by the Conference. After passing some resolutions, the Conference adjourned to meet in January, 1921, at Miami.

A special feature of the Conference was an open session in the Presbyterian Church at which Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey delivered an inspiring address on "Americaniza-The second speaker of the evening was Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, who presented the cause of education in the mountain schools

of the South.

PRISCILLA BISHOP. State Historian.

ILLINOIS

The twenty-fourth annual State Conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Champaign-Urban. March 23, 24, and 25, 1920, guests of Alliance Chapter of those two cities. The State Regent, Mrs. John H. Hanley, presided at the sessions.

Impressive indeed was the opening session in the Auditorium of Illinois University, Tuesday evening, when the President General, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, and the State Regent, Mrs. John H. Hanley, with the Vice President General from Illinois, Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, and our honored guest, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, wife of our Governor, followed by the state officers, proceeded to the platform between files of charming young Seated also on the platform were members of the University Faculty, Hon. Wm. B. McKinley, Congressman from the nineteenth district, and the Regent and ex-Regent of the Hostess Chapter.

Greetings were extended by the two Regents and E. B. Greene, Professor of American History. The response by our State Regent was felicitous, and in closing she presented to the university in the name of the Illinois Daughters a handsome silk Illinois flag and a splendid United States flag.

The short address of our President General with its plea for every true and loyal American to take his stand that the ideals for which our society stands may be upheld was listened to with interest, as was the brief talk by Hon.

William B. McKinley.

The business sessions began on Wednesday morning. Report of state officers and committee chairmen showed a year of good D. A. R. work. With the war work finished, attention has been centred upon patriotic education and all the phases of Americanization. Numerous tablets have been placed, marking historic sites and commemorating deeds of patriotism. Prizes for essays on timely subjects have been awarded and great interest shown in scholarships in worthy schools. Our members are learning more and more to give through the State Treasurer to any preferred cause. Reports were eminently satisfactory and showed a sustained enthusiasm for the splendid D. A. R. work. We have two real Daughters in Illinois, to whom greetings were sent by the Conference.

We were most happy to have our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, with us, and to listen to what she called "shop talk." Much of value was gleaned from her clear statement of the important point that the National Society comes first and we are obligated by every tie of loyalty to execute with our utmost ability the plans voted by the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management. The same within the state, every Chapter is bound in honor to carry out plans and requests made by the State Conference. Send your representatives to the National and State meetings and then abide by the decisions of the majority.

The proudest work of the Conference was in enthusiastically voting to raise three \$1000 endowed scholarships; one of these to go to Park College, Parkville, Missouri, in honor of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Honorary State Regent of Illinois, whose father established this school. The second scholarship is to go to the American International College at Springfield. Mass., in honor of our beloved former Vice President General from Illinois, Mrs. Wm. Butterworth. The third scholarship will go to some southern mountain school in honor of our boys who made the supreme sacrifice, 20 in number. The work of raising this money was enthusiastically endorsed, and it will be given by the chapters raising 50 cents per capita. The raising of these endowed scholarships was a fine thing for Illinois Daughters to undertake, but it appealed to all as a common cause in which large and small Chapters could participate alike. One hundred and fifty dollars was voted from the state treasury for each of these scholarships. A gift of a \$50 scholarship was voted to the Matthew T. Scott, Jr., Academy of Phelps, Ky., as a token of love for our former President General, Mrs. Scott. A gift of \$150 to the Banquet Hall of Memorial Continental Hall was immediately increased to \$200 by the Chicago Chapter.

A motion was carried to appoint a committee to interest the legislature in purchasing the home of Pierre Menard, first Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, serving from 1818 to 1822. This house was built about 1800 and is probably the oldest and best historic house standing

in the state to-day.

The Reverend James Caldwell Chapter of Jacksonville have purchased the home of Governor Joseph Duncan, fifth Governor of Illinois. The house is very beautiful as well as historically interesting and will be used as a chapter house, a historical museum and a community centre. Our State Conference will be held there next March, when we celebrate our

twenty-fifth anniversary.

The beautiful, hand-painted state flag given to the university was furnished for that purpose by Mrs. Lawrence, the mother of the Illinois flag and the one to whom we owe its existence. Though our former Vice President General, Mrs. Butterworth, was absent in California, evidence of her unfailing interest was present. A handsome silk service flag, a mahogany cabinet and card index of the names of our relatives represented on the flag was presented to the Illinois Daughters by Miss Evans for Mrs. Butterworth. These splendigifts were gratefully received by the Daughters, who sincerely regretted the absence of Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Butterworth.

New officers were chosen as follows in a harmonious election held Thursday morning: State Regent, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry C. Ettinger; State Historian, Mrs. Charles E. Davidson; State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler; State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Helen F. Daily; State Chaplain, Mrs. Mary

E. Lee.

Social functions which added pleasure to the days spent in Champaign and Urbana were a charming tea given at the home of Mrs. George W. Busey and a beautiful reception in the Woman's Building in honor of the President

General and State officers. Both were delightful, giving the members of the Conference an opportunity to meet their guests of honor and to become better acquainted with each other.

The conference was a genuine success, and those attending went home inspired anew with the worth-whileness of D. A. R. work.

> NITA C. LESCHER. State Secretary.

IOWA

Clinton, Iowa, was hostess to the Iowa State Conference, D. A. R., March 17, 18, 19, 1920. The three days' sessions were crowded with interesting events. The presence of the President General, who arrived early and each day occupied a chair on the platform, added greatly to the enthusiasm, and her clear, concise way of answering questions helped greatly. especially during the question hour. She placed Iowa among the first five states in dependability for doing all that is asked of her, and for efficient service, an honor appreciated by the large body of delegates. Other prominent guests were Mrs. Frank W. Bahnson, Vice President General from Illinois: Miss Lotte Jones, National Chairman of Patriotic Education; Mrs. H. R. Howell, national chairman of Americanization; General Connor, to whom fell the honor of commanding the American forces overseas after General Pershing's departure, and Chancellor McGowan, of Springfield, Mass., whose talks on the work of the International College brought forth such splendid response. It was after his address, when announcement had been made that Iowa had contributed \$1100 to the fund, and that two Finnish girls had been started in the college, with Abigail Adams Chapter of Des Moines financing the education of a third girl, that a delegate from the Sioux City Chapter, Mrs. A. E. Line, rose and gave \$50 toward the fund; when she sat down, unable to say more, the State Regent, Mrs. Mann, told for her that the \$50 had been found in the uniform pocket of her son, after he was killed in France. The effect was electrical, women in all parts of the hall rose to add \$50, \$25, \$100, \$15, until when the contributions were counted, the sum of \$1240 had been pledged-more than enough to educate two

The Treasurer's report showed \$1384 paid out during the year for patriotic education, distributed as follows: Dorothy Sharpe, \$629; Berry School, \$322; Tomassee, \$33; Piney Woods, \$217; International College, \$206. The sum of \$6207 was given for French orphans; \$277 for Armenian, and \$944 for Serbian relief. The Daughters were touched, also, by a letter from Dorothy Sharpe, in

which she sent her last precious possession, a blue and white coverlid, to be sold; a basket was passed around, and \$40 contributed as a personal gift, and with it the coverlid was returned to her for her own use. These were just a few of the interesting happenings of the lowa Conference. The budget system was adopted, and a trial apportionment made. The message from the Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston, that she had that day paid the last dollar of indebtedness on Memorial Continental Hall, was received with deep pride, for Mrs. Johnston is an Iowa woman, and former State Regent, and as a financier has few equals.

The following officers were chosen: Regent, Mrs. Fred E. Frisbee; Vice Regent, Miss Amy E. Gilbert; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. A. White; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Clarke; Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh S. Greig, Historian, Mrs. Frank B. Thrall; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. C. A. Stiles; Librarian, Mrs. Redlexander W. Hawley; Auditor, Mrs. R. H. Munger. Grinnell will be hostess to the Con-

ference in March, 1921.

ANNA Ross-Clarke, Corresponding Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS

From all parts of Massachusetts delegates of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, for the March, 1920, Conference. The State Regent, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, presided. The meeting was opened by reading from the Scriptures and prayer by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, which was followed by a "Salute to the Flag." Lester M. Bartlett then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with Mrs. Florence Bryant accompanist. A welcome to the delegates was given by Mrs. John F. Osborn, Regent of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, responded to by Mrs. Charles E. Woodworth, Regent of New Bedford Chapter.

The roll-call by Miss Isabel W. Gordon, State Recording Secretary, showed there were 275 accredited delegates, from 80 of the 96 Chapters in the state, and in addition the galleries were filled with members.

Leading in interest in the annual reports of state officers was that of the State Regent, Mrs. Ellison. The Massachusetts Society now numbers almost 7500, and its growth has been most satisfactory. Mrs. Ellison has completed four years of faithful service as State Regent, and under her leadership the state has taken a foremost position in its relation to the National D. A. R. She has had the loyal support of the State officers and members.

The Chapters have contributed over \$10,000 the past year in patriotic education, Americanization of foreign-born citizens, support of French war-orphans, Valley Forge Memorial bell, and similar causes.

Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Vice Regent for the past four years, and candidate for the office of State Regent, as Mrs. Ellison's successor, gave a brief report of her year's work, followed by reports of other

state officers.

At the afternoon session the Massachusetts women were honored by the presence of the President General, Mrs. George Thacher

Guernsey, as a special guest.

At the close of the State Regent's report as Chairman of the Americanization Committee, Mrs. Elmer B. Young presented Mrs. Ellison with a gift from the Chapters and members in all parts of the state. This gift was an endowed scholarship of \$1000 to the American International College at Springfield, to be called the "Annie C. Ellison D. A. R. Scholarship." Mrs. Ellison was also unanimously elected Honorary State Regent.

Following the close of her report, Mrs. Edward E. Synge, Chairman of Patriotic Education, recommended that \$800 raised for a scholarship by Chapters and members, with \$100 additional given by Mrs. Ellison, making a total of more than \$900, be given to Simmons College for Women, Boston, in honor of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, to be known as the "Sarah E. Guernsey Scholarship." This recommendation was unanimously adopted with applause.

The balloting for State Regent and officers continued until a late hour on Tuesday afternoon, but the tellers were unable to announce the result of the voting until the opening of the Conference on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, of Melrose, State Regent; Mrs. George Minot Baker, of Concord, State Vice Regent; Mrs. James C. Peabody, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, Chaplain; Mrs. Elmer B. Young, Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur P. Howarth, Historian; Mrs. Seth S. Crocker, Librarian; Miss Jennie G. Moseley, Custodian; Miss Julia T. Pevey, Auditor; Miss Ema W. Burt, Registrar. Mrs. Electa M. Sherman continues in office as Parliamentarian.

Mrs. Ellison, by virtue of her office as State Regent, declared elected the officers as stated. The remainder of the forenoon was given over

to annual reports of state officers.

At the close of the conference a breakfast was served at the Hotel Bellevue. By invitation of Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General from Massachusetts, was the toast-mistress. Mrs. Charles H. Bond, of Boston, past Vice President General, spoke as National Chairman on International Relations, followed by Mrs. Guernsey, the President General, who heartily thanked the Daughters for the honor conferred on her by the gift of an endowed scholarship in her name to Simmons College. She said nothing they could have done would have pleased her so much and that Massachusetts Daughters are 100 per cent. in everything, with only one other state, Ohio, which has the same record. She felt that Mrs. Ellison, as State Regent, deserved great praise for her loyal service, which was shown in the results of the four years. In consequence, Massachusetts stood second to none in the work for the National Society.

Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Vice Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield, gave a group of songs which were much enjoyed. An orchestra played during the breakfast, and the tables were decorated with spring flowers. All details were carried out by the Hospitality Committee, Miss Jennie G. Moseley, Chairman.

At the State Board meeting, following the breakfast, it was voted to contribute \$200 toward the awning for the tea-room connected with the Banquet Hall at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington.

FRANCES MESERVE, State Historian.

NEBRASKA

The eighteen annual State Conference was held in Hastings with the Niabrara Chapter as hostess on March 16, 17, and 18, 1920, in the First Presbyterian Church. The State Regent, Mrs. Ringer, called the Conference to order the evening of the 16th. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Newell. The flag salute was given and music by the Hastings College Glee Club followed. Mrs. William Madgett, Regent of the Niabrara Chapter made the address of welcome, and it was responded to by Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Vice President General of the National Society, and Vice Chairman of Patriotic Education, brought greetings from the National Society, Chancellor McGowan, of the American International College of Springfield, Mass., told of the great work of the College, and the conference later decided to give its support to it.

Mrs. C. B. Letton, past Vice President

General; Mrs. C. H. Aull, Mrs. Warren Perry, and Mrs. E. G. Drake, past State Regents, were present. Mrs. J. J. Stubbs was elected honorary Registrar, and Mrs. E. G. Drake, Honorary Regent. All state officers were present except the Recording Secretary, whose place was filled by Miss Jennie Adams, Regent of St. Leger Cowley Chapter of Lincoln; Miss Mabel Lindley, the Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Dwight Dalby, the State Historian, who is absent from the state on account of illness. Mrs. Aull was Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the By-laws and gonducted the work in a masterly manner. The election of the nominating committee named Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Letton, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Hoyt as their choice.

Mrs. Spellman, of Beatrice, conducted the memorial service, a sad but beautiful service for our 15 deceased sisters, among them our Real Daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tewksbury, of Jonathan Cass Chapter. She was born May 23, 1830. Mrs. Lowman sang and the organ numbers were also touching. Niabrara Chapter made a gain of 90 per cent. in membership during the year and was given the silk flag at the closing session. After an excellent program of music and reading of Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" by Mrs. Babcock was given, an informal reception was tendered the State Regent, and state officers in the church Mrs. Ringer was presented with flowers. The decorations were those of Ireland's patron saint and were very effective. The reception and the entire conference was greatly enjoyed by all who attended it. Two new chapters have been added during the year, Weathea Chapter, Peru, and Eleanor Murphy Smith Chapter, of Crete, making the number of Nebraska Chapters now thirty-eight, with a membership of 1672 and 90 members at large. Mrs. Aull gave a report of the work undertaken by the Daughters for devastated France. She accompanied her sister, the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, to France. They visited Tilloloy, and learned that the French wish to rebuild the village themselves, so they arranged for a sewerage system for the village, for a fountain in an open square, and for a community house, as a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Ringer, the State Regent, adjourned the Conference at noon on Thursday, March 18th.

For the State Historian, Mrs. Dwight S. Dalby, ELLA M. DOGGETT HOSTETTER.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

that was

West Augusta Chapter (Mannington, W. Va.) has 31 members. Our membership has neither increased nor decreased during the past year. Ten of our members are non-residents, and therefore the work of the Chapter is left to our local or resident members. We have encountered many difficulties this year, due to various causes, principally the ill-health of many members.

Our meetings began in October and concluded in June. The programs for the year were prepared by a program committee, and rather than entail the expense of printing, they were typewritten in regular pamphlet size and tied neatly in the national colors.

Our activities in Red Cross work did not end with the cessation of the war. One day was set aside for West Augusta Chapter to make garments for the Belgian boys and girls. Each member made three sleeping garments. On Decoration Day last we held our meeting for the month of May. On that day the Chapter marched in a body to the cemetery, where we marked the graves of soldiers with flags and covered them with flowers. There is no other organization here that attends to the soldiers' graves, and West Augusta assumed that privilege. At Christmas season we assisted in the sale of the Red Cross Christmas seals, and through our efforts a great many of the stamps were sold. We participated in the patriotic celebration on Armistice Day, and cooperated with other societies to make it a success. Our Chapter has contributed our portion to the Tilloloy Fund. We raised the assessment by holding a market, and the members who did not contribute pastry or bread gave a dol-

When meetings were resumed after the summer vacation, we took up the work of Americanization and Thrift in accordance with the program suggested by the N. S. D. A. R. A committee was organized for Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag. This committee was effective in having all the torn and grimy flags taken down, and replaced by the flag as it should be.

Cards on which is printed the Constitution of the United States, and placards bearing the flag rules have been ordered and will be put in public places by the Chapter. The members have assisted whenever possible in helping foreigners secure their naturalization papers, and made plain to them the possibilities that lie in American citizenship. Our meeting of February 21st was addressed by Doctor Callahan, of West Virginia University, on "Americanization." His concise message pointed out many clear ways to proceed in this work.

The Chairman on Thrift, Mrs. James S. Furbee, has been successful in her work, and clearly emphasized the need and practice of thrift by all.

(Mrs. Guy S.) Josephine E. Furbee, Regent.

Gilbert Marshall Chapter (Little Rock, Ark.). I am proud to say that the members of Gilbert Marshall Chapter have rallied to all calls, thereby evincing a desire to work for all good causes of the State and general organizations. Our first work of the year was to endorse the League of Nations, thus signifying a willingness to uphold our President in his endeavors and to assist in making the world blessed with peace for evermore.

The next event of importance was the Chapter's participation in the exercises upon the occasion of the presentation of our State's silver service to the battleship Arkansas. Miss Daisy Delony, one of our members, represented the Governor of Arkansas on that occasion and delivered an address on "Arkansas." She also made the presentation address on behalf of Arkansas, and the commanding officer of the battleship accepted the silver service on behalf of the officers and men. Miss Neeley Reyburn, of New York City, a daughter of one of our members, on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Arkansas presented a trophy cup.

Our members furnished lunch boxes to the boys and officers of the 142nd Field Artillery (formerly the 2nd Arkansas Regiment), when they returned from France. We furnished flowers and helped welcome them the day they were so royally entertained by the citizens of the city of Little Rock. Those of our members

having cars often brought convalescent soldiers from Camp Pike to various places of amusement in the city and other members sent sandwiches, cream, candy and flowers to those who could not leave the hospitals. One of our members kept the flower boxes at the Hostess House at Camp Pike filled with beautiful plants until the last of June. One of our members secured the means of perfecting the acoustics in the auditorium of our high school; Little Rock is indebted to Mrs. H. H. Foster for this splendid work. Mrs. Foster presented a large flag in the name of our Chapter to the high school.

Another member has done fine work among the Japanese of California—one is in charge of the charity work of Atlanta, Ga., another is a member of the Board of Censors of

Little Rock.

Our members all belong to the Y. W. C. A. and Red Cross and have contributed to the Armenian Relief work, Mother's Home, Crittendon Home, Ada Thompson Home, Industrial Home, Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., bought Victory Bonds and gave baskets of clothing and food to needy persons. Several members served as chairmen on the financial campaigns for these various causes.

The Chapter gave \$5 toward the purchase of the Mayflower Genealogical books for the City Library—one member collected money to purchase a graphophone for the Boys' Industrial Home; others contributed seventeen records for graphophone and 100 books to the school. The Chapter presented a picture of

Washington to this school.

We are maintaining a scholarship in the Winslow Mountain School of our State, and our beneficiary is a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier. In addition to the scholarship, the Chapter sent \$14 and a box of clothing to her at Christmas.

We regret very much not to have had the pleasure and inspiration from a visit of our gracious State Regent. She is held in such esteem by the Daughters of Arkansas that all will be disappointed to know that she will be unable, on account of ill health, to serve for

another year.

We feel that we have "gone over the top" in our Americanization work. The Chapter has placed copies of the Constitution of the United States in every public school in Little Rock and North Little Rock, and copies of the American Creed in every room in these schools. Copies of the Creed and Constitution have been presented to the Boys' Industrial Schools and the private schools of our city and in many of the rural schools of Pulaski County. Our superintendent is cooperating with us in this great work and has asked the teachers to

require the pupils to memorize the Creed. Mrs. George Firmin, a member, presented the Chapter with 500 copies of the Creed. (Mrs. George B.) Genevieve Tapscott Gill, Regent.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter (Covington, Ky.). On February 12, 1895, Mrs. Henry Queen, having been appointed Organizing Regent by the National Society, called a meeting at her residence for forming a D. A. R. Chapter in our locality. One month later the Charter was received and signed by 15 members, only one of whom still retains her membership with us—Mrs. Sallie B. Wolcott, who has faithfully endeavored to encourage and increase our membership. At the first organized meeting it was decided to call our Chapter after Elizabeth Kenton, the wife of Simon Kenton, a famous pioneer of Kentucky.

Mrs. William H. Mackay was elected to succeed Mrs. Queen as Regent of the chapter in 1896. During her administration 45 names were added to our membership roll, giving us a total of 63 members. In 1898, Mrs. Mackay withdrew and Mrs. Wolcott

was elected Regent.

In May, 1898, it was resolved that our Chapter become auxilliary to the National D. A. R. Hospital Corps, and it was further resolved that a War Contingent Committee be appointed by the Regent with power to act in all matters concerning Chapter work for the Spanish-American War. The Chapter's splendid war

work is a matter of record.

We have sent each year a liberal contribution to the Memorial Continental Hall Fund, and the Chapter has responded loyally to every call upon it. A Year Book was made in 1900, giving the date of each meeting and where held. Realizing it is our privilege to foster the high ideals which inspired our Revolutionary ancestors, we offered prizes to the pupils of the public schools for the best essays on patriotic subjects. Facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence were purchased, one for the Chapter and one for each of the schools.

In 1913 we were allowed, through the courtesy of the Park Commissioners of Covington, to name the little park near the Ohio River for General George Rogers Clark, who with his riflemen (among whom was our own pioneer, Simon Kenton) concentrated on this point, preparatory to his expedition against the Indian towns on the Miami and Scioto Rivers. Captain Johnson, secretary of the Park Commission, presented us with a flag-pole and the Chapter purchased a large United States flag in honor of General Clark.

Mrs. Frank W. Wilson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presented to our Chapter a white wool blanket

woven by the wife and daughter of Simon Kenton in appreciation of our name. Mrs. Wilson is a descendant of the old pioneer.

We sent our quota toward furnishing the "Kentucky Room," in Memorial Continental Hall. We have responded to every appeal from the President General for war work, and have contributed to the Red Cross and other war organizations. Our members, working untiringly, have collected funds for Belgian and French relief; we have invested in Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps, and have contributed to the support of French war orphans and to the Tilloloy Fund.

This is but a résumé of our Chapter's notable work during the past quarter of a century. The Chapter strives always to further the ideals of our National Society and encourage work for "Home and Country."

HELEN WADE McLEAN, Historian.

Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter (Crawford, Nebr.) was organized through the efforts of Mrs. A. C. McLean in June, 1915. Mrs. McLean invited those whom she thought might be eligible to membership to be present at a Colonial Tea, celebrating Washington's Birthday, and plans for forming a Chapter were discussed. Mrs. McLean, after several months of inquiry, was glad to know that we had so large a number to start with.

The results of this meeting were such that those who were not already a member of some Chapter went home and began to look up old family records, so that when our charter was granted us we had 15 members. Our growth for two years was rather slow, yet during that time we were all interested in the work and willingly contributed to all local and national needs.

This year our membership has increased by the number of three, with several more prospective members. Our work for the year of 1919 began with our Regent, Mrs. Nellie Johnson Adams, giving a breakfast for the members and friends, the proceeds from which were used to pay for Liberty Bonds and Tilloloy Fund.

Our D. A. R. Committee met with the Park Commissioners, who very kindly assisted us in placing a fence around our Monument commemorating the Treaty of 1876 with Chief Red Cloud Tribe, the land for this Park being given us by the United States Government through the assistance of our Congressman, Hon. M. P. Kinkaid.

At the beginning of the school year, our Chapter entertained the school teachers at a basket lunch in the City Park. The year's work consists of the regular monthly meetings,

also a course of study of Revolutionary times and a paper on the League of Nations. The American's Creed, at the expense of our Regent, has been placed in our schools, many homes and our Chamber of Commerce.

Our Chapter has an Americanization Committee which cooperates with the Parent-Teachers' Association, of which our Vice Regent, Mrs. Laura S. Abbott, is Chairman. We have a C. A. R. Chapter, the first in the State, which was organized three years ago by Mrs. Gwendolyn W. McDowell. The children, under the supervision of Miss Grace Francis, are studying birds.

All obligations of indebtedness against our Chapter being paid, we expect to burn all notes at a Colonial Tea to be held the latter part of February.

JEANNETTE LEONARD MEREDITH,
Historian.

Valley Forge Chapter (Norristown, Pa.). Our Chapter, which takes its name from Valley Forge, on December 14, 1919, began the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. The members, led by the retiring Regent, Miss Martha H. McInnes, and the newly chosen Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, attended the special service in St. John's Church held in their honor, and also commemorating the 142d anniversary of the going into the winter quarters of the Continental Army at Valley Forge, December 19. 1777. From the members of this brave band of men the Daughters are the descendants. Also in attendance at the service were Civil War Veterans, Sons of the Revolution Loyal Legion, American Legion George N. Althouse Post, Daughters of 1812, Pennsylvania Colonial Dames of America and various chapters of the D. A. R.

The anniversary sermon was preached by the rector of St. John's, Rev. H. St. Clair Hathaway, who paid tribute to the wonderful work done by women in all wars. He congratulated the Daughters on the purpose of their organization, that of keeping green the memory of the noble deeds of their ancestors who fought and won for the principles of right, liberty and justice.

. Prior to the service, Miss Bessie Lane Bean, organist of the church, rendered several patriotic airs. There was special music by the choir, directed by Wilmer M. Bean. Raymond Lawson was the soloist.

The Valley Forge Chapter was organized on December 17, 1894, with 13 charter members who included: Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein, deceased; Mrs. Ellen Knox Fornance, Mrs. Sarah B. E. Groveman, deceased; Mrs. Margaret Schall Hunsicker, Mrs. Amelia

Schall Beaver, Mrs. Annie Rittenhouse Evans, deceased; Miss Nina B. Read, Miss Margaret Schall, Mrs. Catharine Fornance Edmunds, Mrs. Mary Krause Preston, deceased; Miss Katharine Cady Corson, Mrs. Margaret W. Corson, and Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, deceased.

On the 16th a reception was held at the Ersine Club House. More than 200 members and friends of the Chapter attended, and many representatives of sister chapters were present to extend congratulations to the Valley Forge Chapter on its splendid record.

The guests were received by the retiring officers and the present officers, including Miss Martha H. McInnes, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Miss Emeline H. Hoover, Mrs. Irwin Fisher, Mrs. C. Howard Harry, Mrs. John Faber Miller, Miss Mary Evans, Miss Marie R. Yost, Miss Edith C. Fisher, Mrs. Irvin P. Knipe, Mrs. H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Mrs. Samuel S. Hartranft, Miss Mary H. Hibbs and Miss Nina B. Read.

The club was artistically decorated with huge American flags, Christmas greens and the flags of the Allies, together with the blue and white insignia of the Daughters. Arranged in a place of honor and surrounded by American flags was the portrait of the founder of the Chapter, Mrs. Anna Morris Hol-

stein, deceased.

The tea table had a beautiful centrepiece of white carnations and narcissus tied with blue and white ribbon. Mrs. Joseph K. Fornance, Mrs. Frederick I. Naile, Mrs. A. S. Buchanan and Mrs. Emma Hibbs presided at the tea table. Miss Emeline H. Hoover was Chairman of the Anniversary Committee having the celebration in charge.

Following the reception the officers, past and present, presented to the Anniversary Committee Chairman, Miss Hoover, a basket of flowers in appreciation of her faithful efforts

in making the celebration a success.

(Mrs. N. H.) Frances Baily Brown, Regent.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pa.) has just closed the work for the year 1918-1919 under the regency of Mrs. F. O. Ritter. The 10 regular meetings were held in historic Trout Hall. They were well attended and of the usual high standard of patriotism and enthusiasm. We have 82 members on the roll, 39 non-resident, 7 life members, and 5 charter members. Three of our beloved members passed away during the year.

We have met all obligations, national and state, and have made the following donations: Continental Hall, \$20; Philippine Scholarship, \$11; Maryville College Scholarship, \$25; Pine Mountain School, \$5; full-quota for the Fourth

Liberty Loan (paid in Feb., 1919), \$81; Salvation Army campaign, \$15; Tilloloy, \$44; floral memorials, \$37.20; furnishing part of Trout Hall, \$842.50; prize for essays on Allentown, High School, Preparatory School, and College for Women, \$33.50; 12 knitted blankets for U. S. Army Hospital No. 31, at Carlisle, Pa., valued \$120; flags for 1 Americanization Club of "The Sons of the Republic," \$141.62. These items make a total of \$1248.82. Two D. A. R. baby spoons were presented to chapter babies.

The following summary shows the year's

work of the Chapter:

To promote patriotism, the Chapter offered medals to Allentown High School, Allentown Preparatory School, and Allentown College for Women. The subjects of essays were: "The Covenant of the League of Nations," "Lafayette, We are Here," or "How We Paid Our Debt to France," and "Woman's Part in the World War."

The Chapter observed food conservation week for world relief. The pledge was taken as given by the Food Administration. The Regent sent on December 9, 1918, resolutions from the Chapter to the State Food Administrator, Howard Heinz. The Chapter solicited for the Fourth Liberty Loan \$9100. The Victory Loan was started in Lehigh County, Pa., April 21, 1919. The Chapter's Recording Secretary, Miss Anna M. Grim, was Chairman of the Women's Committee of Lehigh County, was also one of the official Four Minute Speakers. Through the efforts of the Women's Committee \$2,694,400 was solicited. this being 49 per cent. of the full quota (\$5,418,650).

The Chapter, through its Americanization Committee, organized May 29, 1919, one club of the "Sons of the Republic" with 27 boys from seven to nine years of age. One of the boys named the club "George Washington Club." More clubs are in process of organization.

Copies of the Constitution of the United States were placed in banks, hotels, club-

houses and railway stations.

The Historian for 1917-1918, Miss Anna M. Grim, presented the Chapter with four large, beautiful and unique war scrap books. She also placed the regulation Chapter scrap book

in the archives of the Chapter.

Through the present Historian, Miss Mina L. von Steuben, the Chapter received an original 4th Liberty Loan poster used in the 4th Liberty Loan Drive in Bethlehem, made by George R. Lawall, one of Allentown's own soldier boys, who served in the aviation service. The present Historian arranged and presented to the Chapter one scrap book containing over 200 war cartoons. Reports of

the National Congress were read at the

May meeting.

Ten delegates represented the Chapter at the Child Helping Conference, May 24, 1919, at the Junior Carter Republic at Redington, Rev. J. S. Heberling, Superintendent, "This Republic is not a reform states, school in the sense that culprits are committed there by the courts. In the 21 years of the life of the Republic 300 boys who, when they entered were believed to have no chance for an honorable career, have gone out from the Republic and now hold positions and places of respect and frequently of responsibility."

The Chapter By-Laws have been rearranged. amended and accepted in accordance with the National By-Laws. As has been the custom for a number of years, Lincoln's Birthday, regarded as "Reciprocity Day" by the chapters (Liberty Bell and George Taylor) was celebrated jointly by their members at a reception held at the home of Mrs. H. D. Maxwell, Regent of George Taylor Chapter. As a souvenir, a small reproduction (in pin form) of Lincoln was presented to each guest. The decorations of red, white and blue candles and flowers were truly very appropriate and beautiful. The reception and tea proved and truly the "Reciprocity delightful. Spirit" prevailed.

Three of the Junior Liberty Bell Chapter C. A. R. were transferred into Liberty Bell Chapter during 1919; 18 war records of the Sons of the Chapter have been reported to the State's War History. Flag Day was observed jointly with the Flag Day Association of Allentown at West Park, Allentown, Pa.

Twenty-eight members are subscribers to

the official D. A. R. magazine.

The Social Committee arranged for the "Tea Party" and Card Party. On March 14, 1919, in Trout Hall, members of Liberty Bell Chapter entertained over 250 of their friends at an "Open House" and reception. It was the first formal event held in the historic old structure given by the Chapter.

Before our guests left they placed their signature in the Chapter's "Guest Book," which is always open to visitors to Trout Hall. The Card Party, May 22, 1919, was a success so-

cially and financially.

A joint meeting of the Lehigh Co., Pa., Historical Society and Liberty Bell Chapter was held in Trout Hall May 31, 1919. More than 200 members of both organizations were present at the reception and meeting.

The Research Committee located and marked two graves of Revolutionary soldiers, namely, those of Captain John Mosser and Sergeant Peter Gross, on October 13, 1919, at Walberts Station, Lehigh County, Pa.

At the annual meeting October 13, 1919, the Chapter elected new officers. The retiring Regent, Mrs. F. O. Ritter, served the Chapter loyally and faithfully for four years. To her we are indebted for the great work accomplished during her term of office. The past year has gone into oblivion, but not without its steady advancement and enlarged activities. We look forward to the coming year as another active and profitable one under the guidance of our new Regent, Miss Anna M. Grim.

(MISS) MINA L. VON STEUBEN,

Historian.

Chemeketa Chapter (Salem, Ore.) numbers now 42 members, having added eight during the year, and three applications have been passed on recently. On May 17, 1919, our Chapter entertained the State Board and other guests. On Flag Day we gave a musical entertainment at the Home for Old People. Our Chapter has been attending the Naturalization Court and assisting in a patriotic program.

We are 100 per cent. on our Liberty Bond and Tilloloy and a subscription to the Woman's Building at Oregon State University. We presented a silk flag to the high school, have had the American's Creed distributed in the schools and requested that it be memorized by the pupils. We offered prizes for the best essays on Americanization to be written by the public school pupils; one of which, written by Herbert Ashby, entitled "Americanization of the Foreigner," follows:

"Americanization is a great deal more than a matter of language. A French immigrant, barely able to make himself known in broken English, may be a truer American than a selfish old braggart boasting of his ancestors

coming over on the Mayflower.

"We should treat the immigrant the same as if he were born in America; but if he is more loyal to another country than America, send him to that country. We must know the American ideals ourselves in order to set high American ideals before the foreigner. must feel with all our hearts a devotion to this country. We must make our immigrant neighbor feel that we are his friends and that we are ready to lend him a helping hand when in need. In order to make our ideals the ideals of the immigrant, we must make America mean something to him. He must be taught that while this is a free country, one man's liberty is as good as another man's liberty, and that one cannot use his liberty at the expense of another.

"The public school can do many things in the Americanization of the immigrant child. It can teach English language, it can break up hostilities among nationalities. It is the first and the chief trainer of the immigrant child.

"The manual training in the schools gives the immigrant boy some ideas of the American industry. The adult immigrant can be taught Americanization through the trade unions, the church, politics, other employees and the night schools and public library. In order to make the immigrant a good American citizen, we

must be true Americans so they can pattern after us.

"I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

At our annual celebration of Washington's Birthday the three essays were read by their authors. the school children having an active part in our program. Our monthly meetings have been very interesting and help-We were represented by nine members at the State Conference at Albany.

MISS JEANIE DAVIES BLACKBURN
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL FROM KENTUCKY, 1917-1920

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woodsville, N. H.). As the close of the year is at hand we can look back over the past and find it has been on an average with previous years in prosperity, having had well-attended and interesting meetings.

LILLIAN G. APPLEGATE, Historian.

The Chapter voted to give a scholarship to the American International College at Springfield, Mass. Money has been contributed to the

Berry School, Mt. Berry, Ga.

February 5th was "Gentlemen's Night," with an informal hour at the beginning, when the childhood pictures of the members were exhibited and their identity guessed, causing much amusement. The one guessing correctly the greatest number won a prize. April 1st was the regular meeting, and the date gave an opportunity for much fun and frolic. Our June meeting was held with one of our members several miles away.

(MRS. M. J.) MARY MERRILL MANN, Historian. Samuel Davies Chapter (Bowling Green, Ky.) was organized in 1897, and has taken a vital interest along educational lines in response to national D. A. R. appeals. The Chapter has contributed to mountain schools and made generous donations to various philanthropic enterprises. Its greatest activity was in war work, investing in Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, gar-

ments for the Cross. maintaining French orphans, and aiding in all reconstruction work, especially toward the fund for the restoration of Tilloloy, France. The Chapter has made valuable contributions to our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall and answered every call from the National Society; it has grown in membership and widened its influence and scope of usefulness in all lines of patriotic work.

The Chapter takes great pride in its well-loved member, Miss Jeanie Davies Blackburn, Vice

President General from Kentucky from 1917 to 1920. Miss Blackburn is the founder of our Chapter, and filled the post of Regent for 14 years with marked ability. She inherited many of her sterling traits of character from her distinguished father, General Samuel Davies Blackburn, well known in the scientific world as well as in the legal profession; from her mother, Elizabeth Henry Marshall Blackburn, she acquired her love of music and the gentler arts.

During the World War Miss Blackburn helped to establish the local Red Cross Chapter, was among the first to adopt a French orphan, and aided materially in all Red Cross and humanitarian work. She is prominently identified with the United Daughters of the Confederacy and founder of the Albert Sidney Johnson Chapter; she was elected president of the Kentucky Division of the Confederated Southern Woman's Association. Miss Blackburn is also a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

MATTIE BURNAM HINES, Regent.

New Orleans Chapter (New Orleans, La.) has done splendid Americanization work among the Italians at the St. Mark's Mission in their city under the direction of the Regent, Miss Ella Dicks, assisted by Mrs. Wm. Branan and an able committee, and in which work the Sons of the Revolution gave valuable assistance. Classes were instructed in sewing, etc. Social evenings were held monthly, with recitations, songs and talks on Americanization, and also medals presented to the pupils for the best essay on this subject, thus doing their "bit" to inculcate in the growing mind the germ of patriotism and the understanding of the doctrine of good citizenship.

The Chapter has also taken up most earnestly the work of impressing upon its members the importance of supporting the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, the voice of their organization, which work was specially stressed by our retiring President General. Splendid results have been attained through the efforts of the Magazine Chairman, Mrs. H. H. Bull, assisted by Mrs. T. D. Stewart; and now the Chapter leads all others in their State, Louisiana, in this work, having more than 50 per cent.

of its members subscribed.

(MRS. H. H.) ANNA L. BULL.

Muskingum Chapter (Zanesville, Ohio). Our Chapter is glad to record that time has removed no members during the past year, and that several new names have been added to our roster.

Flag Day was appropriately celebrated at the home of Mrs. James Lee. At this meeting our beloved Service Flag, bearing 12 stars, was reverently furled by our Regent, Mrs. Achauer, and it was with grateful hearts that we saw that all of its stars were still blue. A large and beautiful United States flag was presented to the Chapter by the members of the Union Veterans Legion, who were guests upon this occasion.

Armistice Day was celebrated most fittingly with a guest meeting at the home of Mrs. Norris, and Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday and St. Valentine's Day were jointly celebrated with a guest meeting at Mrs. Lilienthal's. St. Valentine was remembered at this meeting in honor of the valuable aid rendered in winning the world war by our army of feathered soldiers. In April, a guest meeting with Mrs. Earle Greiner honored the heroes of the World War.

During the year we have been able to send funds for the support of seven French orphans; to send delicacies to our sick soldiers at

Camp Sherman; to contribute \$25 to the School for Foreign Children, and thus help with the much-needed work of Americanization, and to give timely aid to a neighboring village during the recent epidemic of influenza.

We close our year grateful indeed that the war is ended, and hoping that we may be able to "carry on" in our reconstruction and Americanization work, particularly that we may be able to aid and comfort our gallant soldiers and sailors who have been returned, and who, with bruised and broken bodies, are still fighting to gain a victory over the wounds received while fighting our battles. May the Daughters of the American Revolution never forget them and their needs.

(Mrs. George) Jessie M. Lilienthal, Historian.

Hannah Arnett Chapter (East Orange, N. J.) is the youngest and smallest of the three Orange chapters. We feel that we did our bit during the war by working for the Red Cross, knitting, doing canteen work at port of debarkation at Hoboken, home nursing, buying Victory Bonds and War Stamps.

Through our efforts a class in home nursing has been started among the Italian girls in one of our schools, and we have offered a prize in the same school for the best essay

on the Monroe Doctrine.

There are so many patriotic societies in the Oranges that we decided to work together in our Americanization plans. The Civic Committee of the Orange Woman's Club, with our patriotic societies, have engaged an Italian woman to help us in our work among the Italians. We are expecting to go into these homes with her and teach the women, who cannot go to school, the English language. We also hope to form many classes in home hygiene, to be followed by dietetics, millinery and dressmaking. Our Red Cross nurse is giving prenatal talks to a class of Italian girls and women, after which we have served cocoa and wafers, and they seem to enjoy and appreciate it all.

We now have 34 members and about 25 active members. Our Regent, Mrs. Francis T. Keeler, has presented to our Chapter a handsome regent's barpin, to be worn by

each successive Regent.

Early in the fall our finances were rather low. Each member earned a dollar and gave it to the Treasurer, and also one of our members opened her home for a musical tea, and a very nice little sum was realized toward our Americanization work.

P. L. S. CLARKE, Historian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT



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2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signati

In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
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EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6543. WALKER (VALGER)-ONSTINE-HAYNES-LATHROP-HUNT,-Geo. Walker, b of Dutch parentage, 1740, m 1st abt 1773, name unknown, she d abt 1780. Ch Peter, b abt 1774, drowned in Rocky Riff, Susquehanna River; Jacob, b abt 1776, abt 1812 went to Canada; Danl., b 1778, m 1811, Margaret Wilson & d 1836 at Lawrenceville, Pa., had 2 ch., Amy, m Austin Lathrop; Abram, m Amy Rup. Geo. Walker m 1783, 2d w Mary Onstine, b 1752, d Apr. 15, 1815, at Nichols, N. Y. Geo. Walker d Apr. 16, 1812, at Nichols, N. Y. Their graves are plainly marked. Ch by 2d w: (1) Elizabeth, b 1784, at Nescopeck, m Geo. Haynes & had 6 ch, Geo., Jno., Phoebe, Mary, Susan & Sally. (2) Henry Walker, b Sept. 23, 1786, d March 4, 1865, at North Amherst, O., m Feb. 7, 1811, Charlotte Johnson, b Nov. 12,, 1791, d Jan. 8, 1864, ch, Jacob, Jas., Mary, Charlotte, Diantha, Wm. & Zulima. (3) Saml. Walker, b Sept. 16, 1788, d Sept. 12, 1868, at Nicholas, N. Y., m Sally Schoonover, June 14, 1812, ch, Jane B., Chas., Danl. B., Henry, Wm. K., Adelia & Alonzo. (4) Mary Walker, b Oct. 29, 1789, d July 26, 1866, m Willard Hunt, ch. Sally, Brown, Charlotte P., Mary A., Jas. B., Samuel, Geo., Fanny, Willard D., & Helen. (5) Elias Walker, b July 15, 1792, d Oct. 30, 1851, m Mary Whittaker, ch, Emily H., Mary E., Horace M., Wm. E., Jno. W., Lewis, Sarah S., Eliza, Julia & Amelia A. (6) Geo. Walker, b March 3, 1795, d Feb. 14, 1837, m Zulima Flower, Nov. 1, 1817, ch, Glencon, Leonora, Leander, Zephon Flower, Thaddeus S., Helen, Marian B., Geo. C. & Portia Z. (7) John Walker, b May 8, 1798, d Nov. 2, 1859, m Margaret Cooper, 1816. Ch, Susan, Geo., Esther, Mary, Martha, John, Emeline, Francis & Thos. The 1st 4 ch of Geo. Walker were b at Nescopeck, Pa., the next 2 at Salem, Pa., & the others at Oswego, N. Y. He served in Rev in Cumberland Co. Militia, 8th Battalion, Maj. Geo. Ellet, com., Capt. Jas. Harrell's co. "Muster Rolls, War of the Rev Frontier Rangers," pages 235, 236 & 784.-N. F. Walker, Athens, Pa.

6555. BARTON.—There were several Wm. Bartons of Md. They came from Va. & were originally from Warwickshire, Eng. Wm., of Calvert Co., d 1706, leaving no lineal desc. The will of Wm. Barton, planter, of Mattawoman, Charles Co., written 1708, prob 1709, devises to w Elizabeth 500 acres of land in Stafford Co., Va., & other land to son Wm., not 21 yrs old, which should he die without issue must descend to the Bartons & their heirs, of Warwickshire, Eng. "Baldwin's Calendar of Md. Wills," Vol. 3, p. 133. This Wm. was not Capt. Wm. Barton, who did not die until several yrs later, but a nephew or cousin. The will of Wm., of Prince George's Co., son of Capt. Wm., dated 1703, prob Nov. 6, 1705, mentions w Sarah, dau Katherine, sons-in-law Bagill Waring & his father Marsham, & William Barton, Cousin Elizabeth Smoot & sister Margaret Hungerford. Capt. Wm. Barton, father of above, did not die until later, his will dated Sept. 5, 1717, prob Sept. 22, 1717. The index calls it Will of Wm. Barton, Gent, of Charles Co. In it he mentions g-chil Hungerford & Smoote, & daus, one of whom was Margaret Miller. "Baldwin's Calendar of Md. Wills," Vol. 4, p. 174. He was abt 83 yrs old, proof "Crugar's Chancery Depositions," Md. His. Soc., p. 3. "Capt. Wm. Barton, Chas. Co., æt 64 yrs, 1698." Will of Thomas Smoote, of Chas. Co. "Baldwin's Cal of Md. Wills," vol. 3, p. 57, men. bro-inlaw "Lt. Col. Wm. Barton. Will of Richard Smoote men bros" Wm. Barton & Robert Rowland." Thus it would appear that Capt Wm. Barton's dau m a Smoote, that he also had m one or the Smootes m his sister. He was Gentleman Justice, Chas. Co., 1675-76 & in latter yr is called "Capt Lieut" in charge of 4 Indians (Md. Arch., vol. 15, pp. 71, 72, 92) Commissioner 1681 (Md. Arch., vol. 15, p. 406). Justice, Chas. Co., 1685 (Md. Arch., vol. 17, p. 409). Commissioner 1687 & 1689, twice in 1694-98, of His Majesty's Council, 1691, & in 1692 his name heads list of "Most Substantial Protestant Inhabitants of Md." One of those app to regulate civil affairs in Chas. Co., 1689, on special commission 1694, of Quorum 1696, & Chief Judge of the Court. At a still earlier date Wm. Barton of St. Mary's Co. is found in Md. Arch.

6557. SHINN.—Geo. Shinn (4), Francis (3), Jas. (2), Jno. (1). Geo. Shinn, 5th ch of Francis & Elizabeth Atkinson) Shinn, b Hanover Township, Burlington Co., N. J., 1-1-1734, m in Burlington Co., 1761. Whether m by a preacher or justice of the peace is not known, but that he was not m according to Friends' usage is attested by the fact that 6 yrs later he sent a paper to the Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, acknowledging his fault in m contrary to order, and was forgiven. (Burlington Monthly Meeting Minutes, 10-5-1767). At the same meeting a certificate was granted to Isaiah, bro of Geo., to Fairfax Monthly Meeting of Friends in Va., as he, Isaiah, intended to travel there on business. On 4th day of 1st month Isaiah returned the above named certificate to Burlington Meeting. His account of the Va. region must have made a serious impression upon Geo. for on the 2d of the 1st month, 1769 he applied for a certificate of removal from Burlington Monthly Meeting to Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Hopewell, Va. This meeting had oversight over the preparative Meetings at Crooked Run, Fairfax, Warrenton, Pipe Creek, Monallen & other Va. Meetings. The certificate was granted on the 6th of the 2d month, 1769, to Geo. Shinn, his wife Rachel & 3 ch, Elizabeth, Mary & Israel. Geo. moved to Va. during that yr & set in Stafford Co., nr Culpeper Co., in the jurisdiction of the Crooked Run Preparative Meeting. Presented his certificate during that yr to this meeting & was received into fellowship. Shortly after this, Rachel Shinn made application to the Woman's Meeting at Crooked Run for admission to membership, which was granted. For the next 11 yrs Geo. & Rachel appear on committees of Crooked Run Meeting. Though a Quaker, in 1781 Geo. Shinn joined Lieut. Jno Swearingen's Frontier Rangers. He d 23d Aug., 1782, & admin on his estate was granted Rachel by Probate Ct. of Stafford Co., 1782. She afterwards m Jacob McKay, June 7, 1784. (Crooked Run Minnets & Goode's Cousins in Va.) History of the Shinn Family in Europe & America, by Josiah H. Shinn, A. M.-Mrs. George H. Alward, Portage Ave. Road, South Bend, Ind.

6557. (3) GADDIS-BOWEN.—Priscilla Bowen m 1st Robt. Hill, & 2d William Gaddis. Her father, Henry Bowen, of Fred. Co., Va., left will dat Aug. 3, 1784. Perhaps we can straighten out the Bowen gen.—Miss Mary Hill, Madison, Ind.

6557. (3) GADDIS-BOWEN.—Priscilla Bowen, m 1st —— Gaddis & 2nd Robt. Hill, her cousin.—Mrs. John M. Dawson, 670 N. Morgan St., Kalioka, Clark Co., Mo.

6561. Cochran.-From the Cochran Record, by Robt. Cochran, 1730, in the Presbyterian Hist. Soc. Library, in Phila., the following data is derived: John Cochran, of Fernois, Renfrenshire, Scotland, emig to north of Ireland abt 1570 with 3 sons, Hugh, John, & James, who m Janet Burns. Their son Robert m Elizabeth Simpson, of Culies. Their son Stephen m Margret White, of Ro Water, and their son Robert " Deaf Robert," 1660-1740, m Jean Stephenson, of Rosnalong, & had ch. Stephen m Prudence Boggs, b 1702; David, 1710-1771; Nathaniel, 1713; Janet, 1698-1735, m Wm. Delap; Isabella m kinsman James Cochran, son of "Honest Robert" (line of Dr. John Cochran of Pa., Rev surgeon); Mary, 1703-1738, m John Robb, of Maquinan; Jean m Robert Smith, of ne Logan. Ch of "Deaf Robert" set in Lancaster Co., Pa. Consult Chalkley Records of Augusta Co., Va .- Dr. E. M. Heistand Moore, 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

6580. McClellan,—Write to Miss Elizabeth M. McClelland, Phila. Library, Phila., Pa.—Dr. E. M. Heistand, 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

6588. WARFIELD-BURGESS-BARR. — Col. Wm. Burgess, Commander-in-Chief of Provincial Forces of Md. & of Quorum, had son Capt. Edward, who m Sarah Chew; their son John m 2nd Matilda Sparrow, 1733; their son Capt. Joseph m Elizabeth Dorsey, 1750, & their dau Ruth m Elisha Warfield. Ruth's mother Elizabeth was dau of Michael & Ruth Todd Dorsey, of John & Honor Elder Dorsey, of

Maj. Edward Dorsey, "Field Officer," 1694, Judge of the High Court of Chancery, 1695. In 1790 Elisha & Ruth Burgess Warfield moved to Ky. Ch Elisha, Nicholas, Benjamin, Lloyd, Henry & daus Eliza, Sarah, Rebecca Ridgely, Harriet Burgess, Ann, Ruth & Nancy Dorsey. In 1809 Elisha m Mary dau of Robert & Rebecca Tilton Barr, ch Rebecca Tilton, Thomas Barr, Wm. Pollack, Elisha, Anna Eliza, Mary Jane, Caroline Barr, Julia, Genevieve & Laura Ruth. Wm. Pollack Warfield m Maria Elizabeth dau of John T. Griffith, of N. J., & Harriett Abercrombie. Ch of Wm. P. & Maria Eliz. Griffith Warfield, Harriet Griffith m Noah Davis Bell. Elisha m Mary Carson; John Griffith m Henrietta Blackburn; Thomas Barr m Mrs. Moore; Mary Barr m 1st Andrew Jackson Martin, 2nd Col. Wm. C. Bayley, 3rd Alvara F. Gibbons; Charles Abercrombie m Miss Sellers .- Miss Cora Morrison, 327 Burlington St., Iowa City, Iowa.

Rev Records added by Gen. Editor: Elisha Warfield who m Ruth Burgess was Patriot & Member of Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel Co., Md., 1775. Ref. "Founders of Anne Arundel & Howard Counties, Md.,"

by J. D. Warfield, p. 457.

Joseph Burgess (1727-1806) m Elizabeth Dorsey 1750, was lieut & capt of Company of Elk Ridge Militia. Ref. "Recruiting Service of Western Shore of Md. Records" & Hist. of Dorsey & Burgess Families of Md.

6593. Hart.—Benjamin Hart, b 1730, d Brunswick, Ga., 1798. Ch James Morgan, Benj., Jr., Thomas, m either Standley Mitchell or Anne Barnett; John, m Patience Lane; Mark lived in Ky.; Isaac, 1780-1848; Kesic, m a Mr. Compter; Sarah, m Hugh Thompson; Margaret, Ruth & Mary.—Mrs. Wm. D. Clawyl, 266 Ferry Road, Winnipeg, Can.

QUERIES

7788. Hunter.—Wanted, gen & Rev service of Hunter family of N. C. Samuel Hunter moved from there to Tenn. & his sons served in Civil War.

(a) REED - READ - REID - KLIEN-DORSEY. Edward Dorsey, b Feb. 4, 1769, d Mch 29, 1848, Frederick, Md., or Loudon Co., Va., m Mary Klein, b 1774, Frederick, Md., d Sept. 30, 1844. Her bro Lewis Klein b Mch. 15, 1783, Frederick, Md., m Elizabeth Conrad, b Apr. 28, 1789, in Loudon Co., Va. Wanted, Klein gen. Presley Klein Dorsey, son of Edward & Mary, b Jan. 5, 1806, Loudon Co., Va., d Sept. 13, 1859, m Dec. 23, 1834, Hannah Reed, b Loudon Co., Va., Nov. 11, 1810, d Dec., 1880, in Neb. Wanted, Reed gen.

(b) BLY - HOWARD - PEARCE. - Theron Bly,

probably a surveyor of Vt., moved to Mass., m twice & had 2 sons by each w, vis.: 1, Asa; 2, n not known; 3, Theron, Jr.; 4, Myron. Wanted, n of wives & dates of sons' births. Asa m 1797, Mary P. Howard, & moved from West Point, Mass., to Madison Co., N. Y. Ch Lydia, b 1800; Lucinda, b 1802; Mary P., b 1804; Harriet, b 1807; Nancy, b 1809; Asa, Jr., b 1811; George, b 1812-3; John, b 1816; Jane, b 1819. George 1813 m Caroline M. Pearce, dau Alvin Pearce & — Elsworth; ch Alvin, Erastus, Ira, Loren, Mary, Betsy, Caroline, Eleanor & Sarah. Wanted, Howard & Pearce gen, with dates.—M. G. P.

7790. Beall-Williams.—Wanted, Beall gen. Richard Williams m Oct. 10, 1746, Prudence

Beall, dau of John Beall, of Md.

7791. CLAY.—Hannah Clay, Amelia Co., Va., who m Mathew Cabaniss 1736, was g-dau of Capt. John Clay, who came to America 1632. Henry Clay, statesman, was g-nephew of Capt. John Clay. Clay gen desired.

(a) Bonner-Heath-Cate.—Henry Bonner b nr Petersburg, Va., 1724, d Warren Co., Ga., m Ann Cate. Their son Robert m Elizabeth Heath. Their dau Elizabeth m Geo. Hausford, b nr Petersburg, Va., 1796. Heath & Cate gen desired; also any Rev rec, with proof.

-P. H. W.

7792. LYNCH.—Will send gen of Lynch family of Va. & record of military service of Col. Charles Lynch, son of Charles & Sarah Lynch, to anyone sending their lineage showing same descent. Col. Charles Lynch established order in Va. at the outbreak of Rev & served under Gen. Greene.—C. E. L.

7793. Jones-Meacham.—Wanted, gen & Rev ser with proof of Elisha, son of Beniah & Experience Meacham Jones. He m Sally Meacham

& d in the early forties.-H. M. C.

7794. DUNHANE. — Wanted, parentage of Prudence Dunhane, prob of Saratoga Co., b 1772, d 1840, m Consider Harvey Morrison.

(a) SHELDON-HAYWARD. — Wanted, gen of Mary Sheldon who m 1773 Lieut. John Hauchett, of West Suffield, Conn.; also of Lydia Hayward, b 1683, d 1777, m John Hauchett, 1707.

(b) BAXTER-HURD. — Margaret Baxter, b 1773, d 1838, St. Johnsville, N. Y., m Capt. Geo. Jackson. John Hurd, of Conn., b 1777, d 1860, m Abigail Stephens. Information of these families desired. — M. L. T.

7795. CUSTER.—Wanted, gen of Elizabeth Custer who m John Mittelkauff, lived in Hagerstown, Wash. Co., Md., & moved to Finncastle, Va., abt 1792.—W. A. T.

7796. LOWERY.—James Lowrey lived in N. Y., dau Lucy b 1805, d July 27, 1859, m abt 1825, Lorenzo Wells. Ch: Alzina, Alonson, Louisa, Sidney, George, Rosetta Electa, William, Mary Jane, b 1843, m William Bartlow, Apr. 16, Wells gen desired .- V. B. W.

7797. VARDAMAN-DURHAM-VINING. — Thos. Vardaman, b Dutch Fork, S. C., 1777, d 1857, m Annie Vining, b 1780, d Jefferson Co., Ga. Their son Edward L., b 1804, d 1878, m Lucinda K. Mank, b 1808, d 1862, m in Ga. 1824. Their son Peter, b 1830, d 1911, m Susan Durham, b 1831, d 1913. Wanted, Vardaman gen & Rev ser with proof.

(a) CARTER.—Charles Carter, of Culpeper, Va., m Betsy ---- Dau Sarah m David Stewart, moved to Ky. & after his death m John Gilmore. Did Chas. Carter have Rev

rec? Give proof.

(b) STEWART.-Wanted, date of b of 2nd Lieut. David Stewart, who enlisted from Dorchester Co., Md., 1781. Gen desired .-H. H. H.

7798. ALLEN.-Samuel Allen from Bridgewater, Eng., set in Braintree, Mass., 1620, m -, 2nd Margaret Lamb. Ch: Dau m Josiah, son of Miles Standish; Samuel son of 1st w, m Sarah Partridge. Their son, Samuel, m 1st Rebekah Carey, & 2nd Mary Alden, g-dau of John Alden. Joseph, son of Samuel & Mary Alden, b Bridgewater, emig to Conn., m Rebecca Fuller & d at Scotland. Their son Barnabas, m cousin, Elizabeth Fuller. Their son Barnabas m Mary Cleveland 1776, moved to Vt. Later to O., where he d. Wanted, information of Vt. desc of Samuel Allen; also to which branch George Washington Allen, of Burlington, belonged. He m Elizabeth Billings .- M. J. R.

7799. FARROW.-Gen desired of Sybil Farrow who m Capt. John Metcalfe. Was she dau of Abraham Farrow, of Hamilton Parish, Prince William Co., Va., who in his will prob Feb. 27, 1743, mentions w Sibell, sons Isaac, Abram, John, & daus Elizabeth, Margaret & Sybell? Her husband, Capt. Metcalfe, served in Rev from Fauquier Co., Va. Did their son John, who m 1782 Amelia Shackelford,

serve in Rev?

(a) White.—Josiah White, b Mendon, Mass., Apr. 29, 1723, m 1st ———————, m 2nd, Jan. 6, 1769, Mary Green. One gen gives him wives Hannah Gardner & Lucy Whipple. Which statement is correct? Ch: Asa, b 1770; Nathan, b 1776; Marvell, b 1780. Nathan 1776 m 1800 at Grafton, Mass., Rachel Rist, b 1780, d 1817, Springfield, Vt. Their son Bezaleel b 1816. Wanted, gen of Mary Green and Rachel Rist.-E. J. K.

8800. Wood.-Wanted, dates of b, m & d of William Wood who m Sarah Putnam Grant at Remson's Bush. He served in Rev at battle of Oriskany under Col. Frederick

Fisher.-H. B. D.

8801. KIDDER - ASKINS. - "Americans of

Gentle Birth," by Mrs. H. D. Pittman, pub. 1903, p. 369: "Edward Waters, Gent," b 1584, left Eng. for Amer. 1609 with Gates & Sommers, was wrecked on the Bermuda Islands, & finally reached Va. 1622 & set at Elizabeth City, where he m Grace O'Neill, b 1603. He was "Captain" 1625, Commander & Commissioner of Eliz. City 1628. Their son William, b 1624, in Northampton, d abt 1688, was Burgess 1654-60. His son William was "naval officer of Accomac, 1713." William's dau Sarah m David Meade (Wm. & Mary Quar). David was son of David & Susanna Everard Meade, his bro Richard Kidder was aide to Gen. Washington & after Rev was a member of the "Cincinnati." Edward & John Askins & Edward Waters set in Md. abt 1665. Wanted, relationship of Edward Askins & Philemon Waters. Did Ed. Askins m dau of Philemon Waters?-F. T. H.

8802. COKER-PERKINS-WIGGINS. - Wanted, dates & gen of Mary Coker, who m Bradstreet Wiggins (1727-1757). Also gen of Mary Perkins, b Sept. 17, 1755, d ----, m Nov. 10, 1774, Chase Wiggins, of Stratham, N. H., b Sept. 1, 1751. Give Rev rec of Chase Wig-

gins, with proof.—E. J. L.

8803. CLARKE OR CLARK.—Scott Clark, b Nov. 8, 1709, d Aug. 31, 1795, m Mch. 22, 1733, Thankful Cosby, b Feb. 7, 1714, d Dec. 17, 1802. Son Elisha, b in Harwich, Mass., May 14, 1734, d in Conway, Mass., Sept. 9, 1811, m Feb. 14, 1760, Hannah Hopkins, b Mch. 28, 1735, d Oct. 22, 1813. They set in Conway 1774. Wanted, any Rev ser, with proof .- A. D. L. W.

8804. CLARK.-Marshall Clark m Rhoda Webster, b Burlington, Conn., 1806, d Parma, O., 1868. Ch: David, Gad, Isaac, Hannah, Sarah & another dau. Gen & proof of Rev ser of Marshall Clark desired. Also proof of Rev ser of Capt. Richard Bryan, of Milford, Conn., b 1707, d 1792, m Sarah Treat. Zachariah Marks, b in Derby 1734, d Milford 1802, m Mary

Bryan. Did he give Rev ser?

(a) WEBSTER.-Wanted, gen of Rhoda Web-

ster who m Marshall Clark.

(b) ROBERTS.-Dudley Roberts, b nr Hartford, Conn., 1784, m Clarilla Marks, moved west & d. Their dau Ximina m David Clark. Wanted, Roberts gen.

(c) MARKS. - Charilla Marks was dau of - Marks, who founded an asylum for the blind in Boston. Wanted, his name & gen .-

L. F. W.

8805. Hooke,-Nationality, parentage & relationship desired of the following: John Hooke, men in the Log of the Mayflower, July 15, 1620-May 6, 1621. (2) Capt. Francis Hooke in Elizabeth City Co., Va., 1635. (3)

Jeremiah Hooke, of Va. (4) Robert Hooke, captain of brig Hannah, 1690.—H. C. K.

8806. GREENOUGH.—Wanted, record of the arrival in America of the 1st representative of the Greenough family from Lancashire, Eng. It is thought they came 1st to Newport News, Va., then moved to Boston, Mass. Capt. Wm. Greenough reached Boston 1650.—F. A. G.

8807. BLACKBURN.—Blackburn gen desired. Ambrose Blackburn lived in Stokes Co., N. C., 1781, after Rev moved to Greenville, S. C., living there in 1808; m Frances Halbut. Ambrose Blackburn, of Stokes Co., wills property to his son Ambrose. Was Ambrose, Sr.'s, w Elizabeth Jones? Ambrose, Jr., moved to Maury Co., Tenn., abt 1821.

(a) WILLIAMS.—Wanted, gen of Elizabeth Williams, who lived in Charwan River, N. C., m William Clarke abt 1808 & moved to Maury Co., Tenn., 1821. Her mother m 1st Rev. Williams, a M. E. minister, and 2nd—Sessums, by whom she had 2 sons, James & George Sessums.—H. H.

8808. GRIFFIN.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec, with proof, of James B., Bluford & John Griffin & Nancy & Mary Geddings. They were from Newberry & Abbeville Districts, S. C.

-R. M. T.
8809. Kimble - Bradford - Bowles - Bonar Dickey-Allen.—Wanted, date of m & parentage of Mary —, who m Elijah Kimble abt
1800 in Hartford Co., Md.

(a) Given name of husband of Sarah Bradford, who at the age of 78 was living in

Washington Co., Pa., 1809.

(b) Information of fam of Samuel Bradford, on whose estate letters of admin were granted to Eleanor Bradford in Westmoreland Co., Pa., May 23, 1798.

(c) Ancestry of Ann & Barney Bonar, who lived nr Wheeling, W. Va. Ann m Thos.

lived nr Wheeling, W. Va. Ann m Thos. Bowles abt 1800 & moved to Adams Co., Ohio. Ancestry desired of Thos., Jacob & James Bowles, b nr Havre de Grace, Md., moved to Va. & later to Ohio. Jacob & w Betsey lived

nr St. Clairville, O., from 1830 to 1840 & had 2 sons.

(d) Address of Mattie Allen, of Pa., prob Donora, who corresponded with Sophy Beam, of O., in regard to Bradford gen.

(e) Ancestry of Eliz. Dickey, who m Benj. Parkinson in Carlisle or Monongahela,

Pa., 1777.

(f) Parentage of James Dickey, 1723-1849,

m Lydia Florence 1788.-P. B. K.

8810. WRIGHT.—Wanted, gen of Richard Wright, of Antrim township, Franklin Co., Pa. He d 1786 & is buried in Brown's Mill Graveyard, nr Greencastle, Pa.—S. N.

8811. Blewer.—Wanted, gen of Charles & Rachel Blewer. Their ch: Mariah, b May 9, 1806; Catherine, b Nov. 5, 1808; Jane, b June 20, 1810; John, b June 22, 1812; Hannah, b Dec. 3, 1816; Charles, b Jan. 14, 1819; William, b Jan. 31, 1821; Abraham, b May 11, 1823; Levi, b Apr. 29, 1826; Mariah, b Aug. 29, 1828; Margaret, b Sept. 12, 1831. All lived at Weltonville, Tioga Co., N. Y. Wanted, real name of Charles. He was adopted by a fam n Blewer.

(a) DINGEE. — Samuel Dingee, b 1750, d Somerstown, N. Y., Dec., 1825, m Rebecca Merreitt, b 1752, d Aug., 1836, Somerstown, N. Y. Ch: Betsy, Nancy, Steven, Robert, David, Samuel, Patience, b 1787, Solomon, b 1788, Sarah, Mary, Rebecca, b June 8, 1794, d Oct. 18, 1869, at Ionia, Mich. Wanted,

Dingee & Merreitt gen.

(b) WHEELOCK.—Luther, son of Munson Bishop, b Apr. 9, 1786, d Sept. 7, 1848, m Harriet Wheelock, b June 17, 1792, d Sept. 4, 1848. Ch: William, b Nov. 30, 1811; Richard, b Dec. 15, 1814; Maria, b Dec. 22, 1816; Mariah, b Dec. 29, 1818; Sylvia, b Sept. 12, 1820; Noah, b Aug. 15, 1822; Devilo, b Mar. 8, 1827; Eleanor, b Nov. 8, 1828; Lucretia, b Feb. 20, 1832; Levi, b Jan. 29, 1835; Sarah, no record. These persons lived Westport, Otsego Co., N. Y.; Perry, N. Y.; Oakland, Co., Mich., & Ionia, Mich. Wanted, ancestry of Harriet Wheelock.—M. E. R.





A PAGE IN HERALDRY

Conducted by Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by Zoë Lee H. Anderson



DE TRACI-TRACY

This family traces its lineage to Harderick, the first-known Saxon King, B.C. 90; Anseric, d A.D. 1; Welka I., d A.D. 30; Svartic I., d 70; Svarti II., d 80; Segward, until 100; Whitekind, King until 106; Wilke, King until 190; Marbod; Friga, Saxon King, conquered Denmark, Norway & Sweden & assumed the name of Odin.

EGBERT, 19th descendant in direct line from Odin, was the first Saxon King of all England in 827.

Egbert's son Ethelwulf, m Osburga, a direct desc of Cerdic, & their son Alfred, The Great, 850-901, was England's ideal king.

The seventh direct descendant from Alfred, The Great, John de Sudeley, m Grace de Traci, of Barnstaple Co., Devon. Their son WILLIAM inherited his mother's estates and assumed her family name of de Traci.

Sire de Traci, Norman Baron, fought at the Battle of Hastings, 1066, & his name appears on the "Roll of Battle Abbey."

His son WILLIAM was given the "Honour & Barony of Barnstaple" by King Stephen, in recognition of his loyalty.

His descendant, Grace, m abt 1130 John de Sudeley (see above). Their son, Sir William de Traci, lived in the reign of Henry II & was one of the four knights who, at the instigation of Henry II, assassinated Thomas à Becket. His great-grandson, Sir William Tracy, was Sheriff of Gloucestershire during the reign of Henry VI. & m Margery, dau of Sir John Pauncefort, Kt. Sir Wm. Tracy's great-grandson, RICHARD, wrote the remarkable treatise, "Preparations to the Cross." He m Barbary Lucy, pupil of Fox the Martyrologist, & dau of Sir Thomas Lucy, Kt. of Charlecote in Warwickshire. She was an aunt of Shakespeare's "Justice Shallow." Their son PAUL TRACY was created a baronet June 29, 1611, by James I., being the 13th created from

the institution of the Order." He had 21 ch. His 9th son, THOMAS, b 1610. emigrated to America 1636, is known as Lieutenant Thomas Tracy & is the ancestor from whom the New England Tracys are descended.

Among these are the Winslows, Ripleys, Mannings, Goulds & others. Judge James Gould, a direct lineal descendant of Thomas Tracy, with Judge Reeve founded the first law school in America.

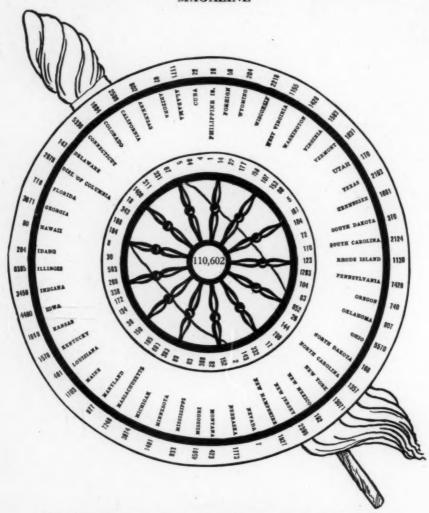
LUCE

Luce, Luse, Luci, Lucie, Lucey & Lucy. De Luci is the name of a Norman knight who accompanied William the Conqueror. He dropped the "de" & changed the "i" to "e"; thus in Scotland and England we find the name "Luce," in Italy "Lucca," and in Spain "Luccena." These names may all have been derived from "Luceres," the name given to the third part of the Roman people under Romulus.

The de Luci have been seated at Norfolk for centuries, & the Lucys, who claim descent from the Norman de Luci, have name & fame in Warwickshire. Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote Park, held grants under the Crown in the time of the Henrys, & is supposed to be Shakespeare's "Justice Shallow," as he attained fame by prosecuting the immortal Bard for deer stealing.

The first of the family in this country was Henry Luce, who, with his wife, Remember, was living at Martha's Vineyard about 1680. The Luces were among the founders of Nantucket; they were also established at Barnstable & Wareham, Mass.; Canterbury, Conn.; Nottingham, N. H., & finally in New York. Many gave Revolutionary service. Descendants have intermarried with the Barnes, Bleekers, Collins, Crosbys, Cartwrights, Harlows, Holmes, Hoyts, Mortons, Robinsons, Tuttles, Howells, Hudsons & Terrys.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1408 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMEN



Regular Meeting, April 26, 1920



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Mon-

day, April 26, 1920, at 10 o'clock. The Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden Palmer Spencer, read the following prayer, which she said was the favorite prayer of the President General: "Almighty God, grant that I may awake to the joy of this day, finding gladness in all its toil and difficulty, in all its pleasure and success, in all its failure and sorrow. Grant that I may open the windows of my life and look always away from myself and behold the need of the world. Give me the will and the strength to bring the gift of Thy gladness to others of Thy children, that with them I may stand to bear the burden and heat of the day and offer Thee the praise of work well done. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." The Chaplain General then led in the

Lord's Prayer, in which the members joined.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: Active Officers: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Miss Coburn, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; State Regents: Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Council, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Land, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Frisbee, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Barrett of New Hampshire, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Miss Temple, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Barrett of Virginia, Mrs. Goble, Mrs. Heavner, Mrs. Brooks; State Vice Regents: Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Holt.

By the invitation of the President General,

many of the retiring members of the Board were present, and these retiring officers and some of the new Vice Presidents General introduced their successors as the names were reached on the roll.

The President General extended a hearty welcome to the members of the Board, but said she was so new in her office she had no report to make. The President General stated that with regard to Board meetings, the number of regular meetings would be continued; that is, there would be a meeting in June, October, February, and two in April, one before Congress and one immediately following, with special meetings for the admission of members during the fall and winter, and that the Board meetings would be held whenever possible on Wednesday of the third week.

Mrs. Phillips read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 47 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted. ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS, Registrar General.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 47 applicants for membership and the President General declared the 47 applicants elected to membership in the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following: Through the State Regent of Kansas I request the confirmation of the appointment of Miss May Lyndel Harvey to organize a chapter at Council Grove, Kansas.

The State Regent of Ohio requests the confirmation of the appointment of Mrs.

Grace Williams Fisher to organize a chapter at East Liverpool, Ohio.

A chapter is requested to be authorized at Urbana, Ill.

Also a chapter to be authorized at Kansas City, Kansas.

Respectfully submitted. (MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER, Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Johnston stated that it was a matter of great regret that the man who was to bring over the bond of the new Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, had not yet arrived. Mrs. Johnston presented for reinstatement the names of seven members, and it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the seven mem-The Recording bers for reinstatement. Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these seven former members rein-

stated in the National Society.

Mrs. Johnston said that in order to clean up the work of the office she would present two recommendations, explaining with regard to the first recommendation that Mrs. Guernsey had paid her own secretary during her term of office as President General, having at first Miss Denniston, and when she passed away, requested that Miss Fernald be released from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General in order to become her secretary; that this was done with the understanding that at the close of the administration Miss Fernald should be returned to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. This arrangement was confirmed at the February, 1920, Board meeting, and, therefore, Miss Fernald should go back to that office. But the former President General had an accumulation of work to clean up, and inasmuch as she had personally paid Miss Fernald, the former Committee on Clerks felt that it was no more than fair for the Board to allow Mrs. Guernsey to keep Miss Fernald until the first of May in order that she might finish up the work of her office; and for this reason the following recommendation was presented:

That inasmuch as the former President General, Mrs. Guernsey, has personally paid the salary of her private secretary, Miss Fernald, that Miss Fernald be allowed to remain with Mrs. Guernsey until May 1st to allow her to finish up the work of her office, and that Miss Jackson remain in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General until such time as Miss Fernald can take up her duties

as per recommendation adopted by the February, 1920, Board meeting.

Mrs. Hanger moved the adoption of Mrs. Johnston's first recommendation, which was seconded by Mrs. Ellison. The President General stated that Mrs. Guernsey had made a great contribution to the Society, which must have amounted to a very large sum of money, inasmuch as she had paid all her official expenses, but it was not the intention of the President General to follow this example; that the Society was well able to pay for such expenses and it was a much more self-respecting thing for the Society to do, but that while she would not follow the precedent set by Mrs. Guernsey, she felt as did the other members of the Board, that the Society owed a great debt to Mrs. Guernsey in the very large sum of money she must have spent in the three years of her administration, not only for the expenses of her office and the salary of her secretary, but for the journeys to the different states and to France, all of which was a splendid contribution to the Society. adoption of the recommendation was carried unanimously.

Following some discussion as to the detailing of a clerk for the service of the President General, it was moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded, and carried, that this Board take the proper action of giving our President General the privilege of selecting her own secretary.

Mrs. Johnston explained with regard to her second recommendation that Miss Marshall, Chief Clerk of the Record Room of the Treasurer General's office, who had been with the Society for over fifteen years, was taken very ill on January 26th and unable to be at her desk until about the 15th of April. and during that time she had exhausted all of the sick leave and annual leave until the following November 1st, and that it would be impossible for her, weakened as she had been from her illness, to continue at her work through the summer without any vacation. Mrs. Johnston, therefore, recommended that the time lost through sickness by Miss Marshall, Chief Clerk of the Record Room. Treasurer General's office, be cancelled on the time record, and that she be allowed annual leave the coming year as though she had not been absent.

The acceptance of the recommendation made by Mrs. Johnston in regard to Miss Marshall was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Miss Campbell and Mrs. Phillips. Mrs. Hanger suggested that inasmuch as Miss Marshall was still far from strong that the recommendation include also sick leave as well as annual leave. Mrs. Wait accepted the amendment, which was put to vote and carried. The recommendation as amended was then

voted on and adopted.

Mrs. Hunter, while not yet officially the Treasurer General, owing to the delay in the arrival of her bond, expressed her appreciation of the splendid work done by the outgoing officers, especially the Treasurer General, who had left her office in such a splendid condition, and to whom she desired personally to express her appreciation for her kindness to the incoming Treasurer General.

The Historian General, Miss Coltrane, presented the following recommendation from the former Historian General, Mrs. Moody:

Whereas, The Twenty-eighth Continental Congress passed the resolution that each chapter be requested to send to the Historian General for permanent record in the archives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the name and military service of the men and women represented upon their Service Flags; and

Whereas, These records represent very arduous work on the part of those appointed by their respective states to have charge of

this work, and

Whereas, These military war service records to be of value to the Society for future reference must be preserved in some permanent way, be it resolved that the states be requested to properly index and bind these records before presenting them to the National Society, and be it further resolved that in case the states do not comply with this request that the National Society bind and place them in the Library.

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Phillips, and carried, that the recommendation of the former Historian General be post-

poned to the June Board meeting.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Miss Wilson, stated she had nothing to report, but desired to express her gratitude for the kindly assistance her predecessor had offered her for the future, and to ask the State Regents to be prompt in replying to the questionnaires that would be sent to them later in the year.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Ellison, said she had no report to make, but would pledge the same allegiance and support to this administration that she had given to the past, and that she would devote herself to the work of her office and was very proud

to follow Mrs. Fowler.

The Curator General, Mrs. White, before presenting her report, took the opportunity to express her appreciation of the extreme courtesy and kindness of Miss Barlow, who had been up to this time the only Curator General in the history of the Society.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum, received since the

Board meeting of April 17th:

Maine: Sampler, presented by Miss Mary S.
Stubbs, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. Unique coin, found on bank of Kennebec River, pre-

sented by Mrs. L. W. Totman, Howard Hayden Chapter.

Florida: Sampler, presented by Mrs. G. C. Frissell. Book, "Wisdom in Miniature," presented by Mrs. Susie A. Brady.

Indiana: Sword cane, presented by Mrs.

Edith M. Coons.

California: Pewter syrup pitcher, pre-

sented by Mrs. G. L. Mareters.

Texas: Glass case bottle and rare glass finger bowl, presented by Mrs. Lena Dancy-Ledbetter, Captain William Buckner Chapter.

Iowa: U. S. coin, 50c., dated 1795, presented by Mrs. F. L. Paine, De Shon Chapter.

Massachusetts: Valuable manuscripts, presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, "Mercy Warren Chapter. Cane made from wood of Old North Bridge, scene of Concord fight, April 19, 1775, presented by Miss May L. Hosmer, Old Concord Chapter. Stone ax, used by Sergt. Jonathan Pollard, donor's ancestor, Mrs. Louisa A. P. Chapman.

District of Columbia: Brass candle snuffer, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster. Four silver spoons, owned, respectively, by George Townsend, 1776; John Townsend, 1783; Samuel Townsend, 1805, and William Townsend, 1843; presented by Miss May E. Townsend, Continental Chapter. Rose-point lace "barb," and collar, presented by Mrs. Frank B. Hall.

Missouri: Colonial glass wine bottle and cut-glass preserve dish, presented in memory of Mrs. Addie Coleman Davis. Donor, Mrs. A. H. Connelly. Nursery Rhymes, presented by Mr. Ernest W. Dugan, in memory of Mrs. A. A. Dugan. Silver tablespoon, presented by Mrs. H. W. Harris, Osage Chapter. One silver stock buckle and pair of silver knee buckles, given to Major Kemper by Lafayette, presented by the Governor George Wyllis Chapter, through Miss E. L. Kemper.

Ilinois: Pewter porringer, presented by Mrs. Fannie W. Bliss. China platter (Lowestoft), crepe shoulder shawl, silver carriage and harness ornaments, the latter has initials "I. I.," belonged to the Israel Israel family, ancestors of donor, Mrs. William D. Cabell.

Pennsylvania: Spy glass, used by Revolutionary soldier, presented by Miss Mary

O'Hara Darlington.

New Hampshire: Silver watch (bull's-eye), presented by Miss Anna Marcy, Samuel Ashley Chapter. Steel bead bag, presented by Mrs. William Wright, Mary Torr Chapter. West Virginia: Scissors chain (cut steel),.

moonstone and jet breastpin, presented by Mrs. Parks Fisher, Colonel John Evans Chapter.

Minnesota: China plate (Royal Davenport), presented by the Minnesota D. A. R., through Mrs. James T. Morris.

Connecticut: Mechlin lace veil, presented by Miss Lucy Gelston. Spurs, and a brass pocket inkwell, Revolutionary period, presented by Mrs. W. C. Reynolds.

Rhode Island: Gavel made from a beam in old "Turk's Head," presented by Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, through Pequot Trail Chapter.

Maryland: Three two-tined forks, buckhorn handles, presented by Mrs. William H. Talbot. Silver sewing bird, presented by Mrs. A. B. Lacey, Livingston Manor Chapter, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,

Louise C. White,

Curator General.

The report was accepted.

Miss Lincoln presented the following report.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The literary outlook is most promising. The May Magazine, which is already in press and will be published within a few days, contains an account of the first day of the Twentyninth Continental Congress, sketches of the newly elected officers, state and chapter reports, the genealogical department and three special articles, one of which is written by Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Major General Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps. Mrs. Barnett presents interesting facts relative to the Graves Registration Service and American Military Cemeteries in France.

A detailed account of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress will appear in the June Magazine. Colonel U. S. McAlexander, who commanded the famous Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, has given us a description of the second battle of the Marne. During this battle the supporting French divisions were in retreat, and Colonel McAlexander received the order: "Fall back if you think best." His reply, "I hold my line," is a matter of history. Colonel McAlexander writes modestly of his gallant conduct and that of his heroic regiment, but he gives a graphic description of what happened when two divisions of German shock troops piled up on a regiment of American fighting men. You will find his article not only interesting but valuable historically.

Among other articles secured for the Magazine is one by John C. Fitzpatrick, who tells

of the escape of an American sea captain from a British prison ship in New York Harbor during the Revolution. As there are very few authentic instances of Americans having escaped from these frightful floating prisons, Mr. Fitzpatrick's article, which is taken from original documents in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, is valuable. An article somewhat different from the usual historical narrative but containing much historical data, will appear shortly. It is an account of the evolution of the White House invitations, from those issued by our first President to those of the present day.

As I stated in my report to the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, there is left in the Treasury \$116 of the special fund set aside to pay for articles and photographs. The policy adopted by the National Board in 1917 for paying for contributions has aided greatly in improving the Magazine and increasing its circulation. The Magazine is on the threshold of success, and we must not let it lose interest or

deteriorate in quality.

Therefore, may I recommend to the Board that an additional \$600 be appropriated to pay for contributions and photographs until the October, 1920, Board meeting. This money will only be spent as occasion arises. During the past three years the amount spent on each issue of the Magazine has averaged \$63 only.

During the week of the Continental Congress, we took in 616 subscriptions, and to date our total number of paid subscriptions is 13,663.

Respectfully submitted,
NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor,

Moved by Miss Coburn, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that the report of the Editor be adopted with the recommendation.

The President General read from Art. VII of the By-laws providing for the Executive Committee, and announced the appointment of the following, who, with the President General and Recording Secretary General, would constitute the Executive Committee; Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, Mrs. George W. White, Miss Jenn W. Coltrane, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, that we confirm the appointment of the Executive Committee as read by the President General.

The President General announced the appointment of the Chairmen of the following Committees: Finance, Mrs. George W. White; Auditing, Miss Jenn W. Coltrane; Building and Grounds, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger;

Printing, Miss Grace M. Pierce; Magazine, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell.

Moved by Mrs. Hume, seconded by Mrs. Holt, that the name of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag be changed, eliminating the words "Prevent Desecration," but referring to the President General the selection of the title of this Committee. Mrs. Hume, as Chairman of the Committee for three years, and Mrs. Holt, as Vice Chairman for the Philippines and the Orient on this Committee, as well as other members, spoke of the handicap the name of this committee was in their work, one suggestion being that it might be called the committee on promotion of veneration for the flag. After some further discussion, the motion of Mrs. Hume was adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General referred to some copies of the rules governing her office which State Regents and State Vice Regents might find of assistance, and suggested that at the close of the meeting they call at her office for a copy. Mrs. Wait spoke of the great need of a form for use in chapter organization, and moved, that the Organizing Secretary General be empowered to compile a form for uniform use in the organization of chapters. This was seconded by Miss Campbell and Mrs. Ellison. After some discussion, and with the understanding that the State Regents would be called on for advice and suggestions in the compilation of this form, the motion was put and carried.

The President General presented the request of Mrs. Burleson to speak to the Board on a matter that required no action by the Board, and if there was no objection her

request would be granted.

Mrs. Burleson reviewed the efforts made in years past for a George Washington Memorial, the Association having now been empowered by the United States Congress to raise funds for a national victory memorial, which should embody the plan for a great educational institution as outlined by George Wash ington himself in that it would provide a hall where lectures and meetings might be held and would serve also as a memorial to the men of 1776 and the boys of 1917. Mrs. Burleson told in detail of the plans for this work, to which Mrs. Henry Dimock had given so many years, the site for which, granted by the United States Congress, was where the old Pennsylvania Railroad station had formerly stood; and particularly of the latest plan for interesting the Daughters and other patriotic societies-the star plan, which provided for the payment of \$100 for the placing of gold stars in memory of soldiers who fell in the late war, and a lesser sum to be paid by the

blue star mothers; the idea being that if the mother who was entitled to have a gold star placed in the building was unable to meet this expense, the chapter to which she belonged, if she was a Daughter, would meet the expense for her, either raising the money by subscription, or by giving a benefit performance, or in some of the many ways women have had to learn to raise money. In addition to this appeal to the patriotic societies, the large corporations and business and industrial concerns who had service flags with a great many stars appearing on them would be given an opportunity to subscribe for the memorializing of these soldiers. Literature explanatory of the project was distributed among the members.

Mrs. Johnston presented for the approval of the Board a bond for \$20,000 signed by Mrs. L. L. Hunter and moved that bond of Treasurer General for \$20,000 be approved and same deposited with Recording Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

At five minutes to twelve the announcement was made that the photographer was waiting to take a picture of the Board. On motion duly seconded it was carried that the Board take a recess until 1:30. The President General announced that she desired the members of the newly appointed Executive Committee to meet her in the President General's room just as soon as the photograph had been taken.

The Board reconvened at 1:40.

The President referred to the matters turned over by the Congress to be acted on by the Board, the first on the list being the authorization for the National Society to take part in the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The resolution to this effect, as adopted by the Congress, was read by the Recording Secretary General. Moved by Mrs. Ellison. seconded by Mrs. Purcell and Miss Campbell, and carried, that the President General be empowered to represent the Society in the Pilgrim Tercentenary, and also to take such steps as will be necessary to adequately carry out her plans.

The second matter was the appointment of a committee from the Society by the President General to wait upon the Committee of Education in the House of Representatives and do anything else in its power to secure the passage of the Kenyon-Vestal bill. As Mrs. Howell, who presented the resolution on this bill had returned to her home, the President General appointed those who had seconded the resolution to serve on the Committee, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Cottle, Miss Hilda Fletcher, Miss McDuffee and Mrs. Smith, of Texas, and adopted the suggestion of some of the members that she take the time to go into the matter a little

more carefully and select other women to assist on this committee.

Another matter referred to the Board was the resolution to formulate rules for eligibility of relationship to use in connection with the military records now being compiled for the Historian General. After considerable discussion, Mrs. Buel moved that the National Society adopt rules for the eligibility of relationship which cover the deeds of members or of their mothers, daughters, sisters, fathers, sons, brothers, or husbands, in the service of the Federal or allied governments, or in Red Cross nursing at home and overseas and other service overseas, viz., Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Canteen Service and Relief This was seconded by Mrs. Hume. Units. Mrs. Cook moved to amend by adding grandsons and granddaughters, and Mrs. Bahnsen amended the amendment by adding the words "lineal descendants of members," which motion was seconded by Mrs. Phillips. The amendment to the amendment was adopted, after which the amendment was carried, and the motion of Mrs. Buel as amended was then put and carried, the motion reading as follows: That the National Society adopt rules for the eligibility of relationship which cover the deeds of members or of their mothers, daughters, sisters, fathers, sons, brothers, or husbands, also grandsons and granddaughters, and lineal descendants of members, in the service of Federal or allied governments or in Red Cross nursing at home and overseas, and other service overseas, namely, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Canteen Service and Relief Units.

The next resolution referred by Congress was that the National Board take action on the recommendation of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee for printing lists of papers ready for use in the lending bureau of that committee. The adoption of the resolution presented by the Reciprocity Committee, Mrs. W. G. Chapman, Chairman, was moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Moss,

and carried.

The President General announced that she would appoint on the Committee to select a suitable ribbon to be worn by the ex-National Officers, authorized by the Congress, Mrs. James M. Fowler, Chairman; Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher and Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce as the

Committee to select such a ribbon.

The President General requested all State Regents to give to her or send her immediately the names of the State Chairmen whom they wished to suggest as members of the corresponding National Committees, as it was her desire to make up these National Committees at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Registrar General presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 14 applications for membership, making a total of 61.

Respectfully submitted, Anna L. C. Phillips, Registrar General.

On motion, duly seconded, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 14 additional applicants, and the President General declared them elected as members of the National Society.

The following supplemental report was pre-

sented by Mrs. Hanger.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to request through the State Regent of Virginia the authorization of chapters at Roanoke, Fredericksburg, Tazewell, Williamsburg and Winchester, Va.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY GALT HANGER,

Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Recording Secretary General reported from the Executive Committee the following recommendation: that inasmuch as it has been called to the attention of the Executive Committee, it would seem advisable to raise the salaries of the clerks, but it is the sense of the Executive Committee that to report this afternoon as to the raise of salaries of the clerical force is too short a time, and asks the National Board to give power to the Executive Committee to proceed before the June meeting. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, that we empower the Executive Committee to make the necessary increase in salary to the clerical force before June Board meeting. Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that the Executive Committee be delegated to transact all necessary business during interim between Board meetings.

A resolution of thanks to United States Congress for the generous appropriation towards the celebration of the Tercentenary Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims was moved by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, seconded by Miss Temple, and was then carried. The State Regent of Arizona presented the following plea:

Madam President General, National Officers, and State Regents especially:

It is most embarrassing to me, a brand new member of your Board, to speak to you to-day, but the sick and dying faces of the men and women from your states who have come to Arizona urge me that it is my duty to tell you of their suffering and need, else I am not worthy of the office of State Regent of Arizona. They come to us in the last stages of tuberculosis, and the ones I am going to speak of are those who are too sick to work and are They fall from hunger on our penniless. streets in Tucson and Phoenix. The good people of Arizona do everything in their power to help these health seekers, and they are now, through the untiring efforts of Doctors Comstock and Fenner and the United Charities of Tucson, building a hospital for The one they now live in is a low, one-story wooden building, surrounded by canvas tents, three miles out on the desert. There is one long room filled with 20 beds for the worst patients, and these have to witness night after night the last terrible sufferings and death of their bed-fellows. They do not even have a place to die alone, as we can afford but one nurse, and she cannot keep them apart for fear while one is dying, others might have hemorrhages. A room costs \$750, a bed \$250, and the Tucson Chapter has taken a room, which will bear a plate on its door inscribed, "The Daughters of the American Revolution." There is not one patient from Arizona, but they are from your States, so I am asking you to help us in our great work and take this message home to your chapters. Surely there can be no greater work or worthier cause than help to save American lives, whether it be on the battle-field or the great White Plague on the Desert. What is a marble shaft or a silver service in comparison with helping to conserve an American life? What is a life in Poland, Belgium or Siberia compared to the lives of our own American men and women? They are so grateful for every little thing, and they are so pitiful in their helplessness. In the name of our great organization, in the name of humanity and in the name of God, I ask you to help your sick and dying people in Arizona.

The President General announced, after conferring with the members of the Board, that the next Board meeting would be held on the fourth Wednesday in June, the 23rd, in order not to conflict with the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs,

which is to be held the week preceding in Iowa, and which many of the members of the Board expected to attend, the Recording Secretary General being General Federation Secretary from New York State. In discussion which followed as to the holding of State Conferences in the fall, so as not to conflict with the meeting of the National Board of Management, and to ensure the presence of the President General and as many as possible of the National Board of Management, the Honorary President General, Mrs. Guernsey, spoke of the help it was to a state to have the President General at the State Conference at least once during her three-year term, and that if states in the same locality would arrange their dates to follow each other, the President General could attend a number of State Conferences within a short time, and thus be enabled another time to attend several State Conferences in a different part of the country. The President General announced that the October Board meeting would be held the third Wednesday in October. October 20th, and the states holding their conferences in that month would therefore have this advance notice so that they might arrange their dates.

The Chairman of Auditing Committee referred to the request for increase of pay from the Audit Company, and stated that with the discontinuance of the handling of war funds the work of the Audit Company would be lessened, and that might make a difference in the selection of the Audit Company. She therefore moved that the employment of the Audit Company for the ensuing year be left to the selection of the Executive Committee. Seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

While waiting for an additional report from the office of the Organizing Secretary General, the minutes were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved.

Reference having been made to the value of the meeting of State Regents held prior to the recent Congress, the President General stated that whenever possible she trusted the time would be found for such a conference before each regular Board meeting, thus enabling the State Regents to get together and talk over their problems and gain helpful suggestions.

Before presenting her second supplemental report, Mrs. Hanger stated that she had never understood why it was necessary to present more than one report to the Board from the office of the Organizing Secretary General, but that now she had found it was through no fault of the office, but was caused by the delay of the State Regents in making application for the appointment of organizing regents.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to request the confirmation of the appointment of Miss Ethel G. Earl, of Attica, Indiana, and Mrs. Alice St. John Parsons, of Worthington, Minn., as organizing Regent in their respective places. Also a chapter to be authorized at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

> Respectfully submitted, LUCY GALT HANGER, Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was

approved.

Reference was made to the great help it would be to State Vice Regents if they, as well as the State Regents and the Chapter Regents and Vice Presidents General, could receive all of the communications sent out from Memorial Continental Hall, and while no motion was made to this effect it was the understanding of the Board that the State Vice Regents would be included in the mailing list for all general information sent out. Mrs. Moss told how she incorporated in her news letter every bit of news that came to her from the National Society as well as from the different states, and that she had found this news letter very helpful indeed, and State Regents to whom she had sent it had told her they also found it of service. Mrs. Moss stated that she would be glad to mail the letter to any State Regent who desired it.

The Recording Secretary General then read the last of the minutes, which were approved as read, and, on motion of Mrs. Moss, the

Board adjourned at 3:10 P.M.

RITA A. YAWGER, Recording Secretary General.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED BY THE LIBRA-RIAN GENERAL FROM FEBRUARY, 1920, TO APRIL 30, 1920

Almanac and Year Book Woodstown First National Bank. Gift of Oak Tree Chapter. Chilton-Latham Genealogy. Minnie L.

Parkhurst. Gift of author.

Paducah Historically. H. E. Thompson. Gift of Miss Emily G. Morrow, Kentucky State Librarian.

Colonial Correspondence. J. B. Stoudt. Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania. The last two presented by John Baer Stoudt.

The Piasa. R. A. Armstrong. 1887. Gift

of Miss Lucy D. Evans.

First Days of St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Georgia. J. R. Lamar. Trustees of Richmond Academy of Augusta, Ga. J. R. Lamar. 1910. Recollections of Pioneer Days in Georgia. James S. Laman. The last three presented by Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, through Augusta

History of Terrell County, Ga., 1856-1916. Compiled and presented by Stone Castle

Chapter.

Pocahontas. Ella Loraine Dorsey. 1906. Gift of Mrs. William W. Richardson.

Centennial of the First Presbyterian Church, Saratoga Springs, 1916. Gift of Mrs. Jennie S. Sheldon.

List of Books Relating to Kansas. Clara 1916. Gift of author. Francis. Women in Literature. By Nettie G. Barker. Gift of James Ross Chapter. The last two presented through the Kansas State Librarian.

History of Bond County, Ill. Gift of Shad-

rack Bond Chapter.

Presentation of Banner to U. S. S. Maine by Maine D. A. R.

Fiftieth Anniversary of E. B. Humphreys and Company, Woodstown, N. J., 1913. Gift of Mr. E. W. Humphrey through New Jersey State Librarian.

Report on Ancient Fortifications at Pema-

quid. Gift of Mrs. E. C. Carll.

Proceedings of the Twenty-third State Conference of the Virginia D. A. R., 1919.

The Moose Horn Sign in Abbot, Maine. Gift of Dover-Foxcroft Chapter.

Reynolds Family Association-1919. Gift of Association.

Salem County, N. J., Hand-Book, 1908. W. H. Chew. Gift of Oak Tree Chapter.

Roster of Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey, 1919. Gift of the President.

Year-Book of the Dutchess County, N. Y., Historical Society, 1918.

Life of Commodore Joshua Barney," 1759-1818. W. F. Adams. 1910.

Year-Book of National Society United States Daughters of 1812, State of Pennsylvania. 1920.

Goddard Genealogy in England and America. Goddard and Holmes. 1917. Gift of B. M. Sedgwick.

Year-Book of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia. 1920. Gift of Mrs. B. M. Robbins.

Description of Monument on Groton Heights.

Index to Continental Army Warrant, Nos.

1-229, May 31, 1828-August 5, 1828. S. E. Faunce. Reprint. Gift of Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh.

Roster, War Register and Chronology of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California. 1920. The gift of the Society.

Ten pamphlets relating to women nurses in the army, etc. Compiled and presented by Anita Newcomb McGee, M.D.

A Hundred Years of Methodism in Georgia, G. G. Smith. 1898. Gift of Miss Mary Smith. Pioneer History of Sodus Point, N. Y. A. I. Cook. 1915. Presented by A. I. Cook.

Senator James Ross. J. I. Bronson. 1910. The Old Virginia Court House. 1905, Washington's Birthday, Dr. W. J. Hol-

Washington's Birthday. Dr. W. J. Holland. 1904. The last three pamphlets presented by the Washington County Historical Society, Washington, Pa.

PERIODICALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. February, March, April.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. January.

New England Historical and Genealogical
Register. January.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magasine. January.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin. January, April.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly. October.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. No. 4, vol. 7.

New York Public Library Bulletin. Januray, February.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal. October.

Genealogy. February, March.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register. anuary.

National Society United States Daughters of 1812 News-Letter. March.

Essex Institute Historical Collection. April N. S. S. A. R.

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Bulletin. March.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. January.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. October.



NOTICE TO CHAPTERS

Volumes of the Lineage Book are distributed free to Chapters upon request and the payment of 15 cents postage on each, until the edition is reduced to 100 copies, at which time these remaining copies are retained for sale only. At present date Chapters are entitled to Volumes 43 to 53. Give name of Chapter when ordering them.

New Chapters are entitled to the volumes, but request must be made, the same as by other Chapters, before the supply of free copies is exhausted.

Prices, including mailing, on volumes for sale are as follows:

Request with remittance should be sent by an officer of the Chapter to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.,

Memorial Continental Hall,

Washington, D. C.

Price on Volumes 43 to 53 to members is \$1.15 each.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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